

Yard uncovers IRA list of hotel bomb targets

By Stewart Tendler and Ronald Faxn

Scotland Yard believes it has interrupted plans by the Provisional IRA to plant bombs in 12 British holiday resorts and ports, timed to explode next month in hotels chosen by a team of bombers.

Last night, as police began searching for possible targets in the 12 areas, Commander Simon Crawshaw, head of the Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said he believes that the only bomb to have been planted was one found in the Rubens Hotel near Buckingham Palace on Sunday evening.

Mr Crawshaw emphasized he believed there was only a "slight possibility" that any other bombs have been planted. The plans were revealed in papers seized by the police during the last few days.

The towns and resorts involved are Blackpool, Bournemouth, Brighton, Dover, Eastbourne, Folkestone, Great Yarmouth, Margate, Ramsgate,

Southampton, Torquay and Southend.

The events which led to last night's announcement by the Yard began at the weekend when five people, two of them women, were arrested and held by Strathclyde police under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. One of the five is understood to be a suspect sought by the Yard and Sussex police after the bombing at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, last autumn. It was after the arrests that police went to the Rubens Hotel on Sunday afternoon and discovered a 5lb bomb with a long-term delayed action device.

Yesterday morning another two people, one of them a woman, were arrested in London by the Yard and held.

Mr Crawshaw said: "We have reason to believe the only device so far placed was the one discovered in the Rubens Hotel. However, from papers now in our possession, it appears that

the Provisional IRA intended to explode bombs at a number of towns on the British mainland."

He said: "These were not intended to start exploding until mid-July and the preparations of the IRA have been interrupted at an early stage. Nevertheless, we must take account of a slight possibility that a bomb might have been placed in any of the towns."

Mr Crawshaw said that police forces "are working urgently on positive lines of inquiry which have been agreed among chief constables. The objective is to trace any bomb which may have been placed and to render it safe."

"Police have very good reason to believe that the public are not in immediate danger from this disrupted IRA operation. The public should not search for devices themselves but cooperate with police operations and report anything suspicious to officers."

Asked why he believed the risk was slight, Mr Crawshaw said he came to that view after detailed analysis of the documents now held by police. The only precise details of any bomb which the police have found referred to the one at the Rubens Hotel.

Mr Crawshaw agreed it would be logical for any other bombs to have also been placed in hotels but at the moment he did not expect all hotels to be searched.

Among the police operations under way will be checks for any suspicious characters seen near possible targets in the town in recent weeks, since it is possible the IRA may have carried out reconnaissance activities.

After the Brighton bomb, the police described a man named as Mr "Roy Walsh" who stayed in Room 629, seat of the bomb, some weeks before the Conservative Party Conference last autumn.

They also disclosed that another person also stayed in the room during the weekend in September when Mr Walsh hired the room. This individual has always been shadowy and police have never produced a description.

In the months since the bombing descriptions and details of possible suspects have been circulated throughout Britain and long-term intelligence operations are likely to have been mounted against the Provisional IRA.

A constant watch is kept on key ports of entry linking the mainland to Ulster and the Irish

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Experts gather for inquiry



Canadian police hunt two Sikhs

From Trevor Fishlock Toronto

Canadian police mounted an intensive search yesterday for two Sikh fugitives suspected of being involved in the bombing of the Air India Boeing 747 and the blast in luggage being unloaded from the CP Air 747 in Tokyo. The men are also sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States.

The FBI named the men last month as being conspirators in a plot to assassinate Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, during his visit to the US this month.

According to reports which have yet to be confirmed one of these men, Lal Singh, aged 25, is thought to have put luggage onto the Tokyo flight from Vancouver. He apparently had a ticket to Tokyo but did not board the aircraft.

The other man, Ammand Singh, aged 32, was apparently

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in Toronto on Saturday, according to an Indian government official in Canada quoted by the Globe and Mail newspaper. Both men lived in Flushing, New York.

A Canadian government spokesman in Ottawa said yesterday: "This (Lal Singh Report) is being checked right now. It is the kind of thing that suggests there might be a link between the Tokyo bombings and the destruction of Air-India flight 182."

Officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal were working with other security services on a thorough check of booking lists of both flights to see if known terrorists had reserved seats and checked in luggage.

In mid-May the FBI warned police forces throughout the world to watch out for Lal Singh and Ammand Singh, said to be part of plots to kill Mr Gandhi and also to murder Mr Bhasin Lal, Chief Minister of the Indian State of Haryana who was being treated in hospital in New Orleans. The

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Lal Singh (left) and Ammand Singh, sought by Mounties

Air-India black box may be a mile deep

From Colin Hughes, Cork

The four-man Indian Government team, sent to Ireland to inquire into the cause of the Air India Boeing 747 crash, will be severely hampered in their formal investigations. It is now believed that most of the dead passengers, the aircraft's "black box" flight recorder, and its voice recorder, have sunk to a depth of 2,000 metres along with large sections of the fuselage.

Air India officials, who arrived in Cork yesterday, said that the formal inquiry team will comprise: Dr S. Sidhu, the highest-ranking civil servant in the Indian tourism and aviation department; Air Marshal Rajeev, the Indian Air Force; Captain B. K. Bhunia of India Airlines; and Mr A. Khola, a government accident investigator.

They will be joined by advisers from the United States National Transport Safety Board, and from the Canadian and Irish Departments of Transport.

Only one more body was retrieved from the sea yesterday, and helicopter crews were doubtful whether the recovery operation will bring in any more, although it will continue

today to pick up wreckage which may provide vital clues to the cause of the crash. All the 131 bodies so far picked up were last night lying in a gymnasium at Cork Regional Hospital which has been converted into a morgue.

At the scene, wreckage has now drifted 20 miles east of the crash site and started to spread over a wider area.

Flight Lieutenant Simon Turner, returning from a sortie piloting an RAF Sea King, said: "I can only surmise that the other passengers went down still strapped into the remaining fuselage, which must be lying on the bottom by now."

"All we could see was a lot of small pieces of wreckage still floating on the surface, but we saw no bodies." The only body recovered yesterday was that of an Asian boy picked up by a Royal Navy Sea King.

Both the black box and the voice recorder were in the aircraft's aft section. If they have sunk, as now seems likely they could be detected only by sonar and recovered only by mini submarine. Flight Lieutenant Turner said that if they were

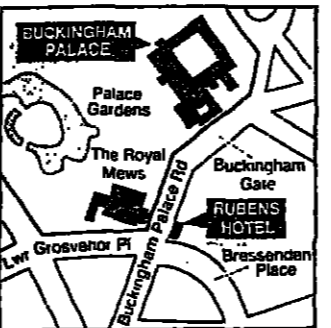
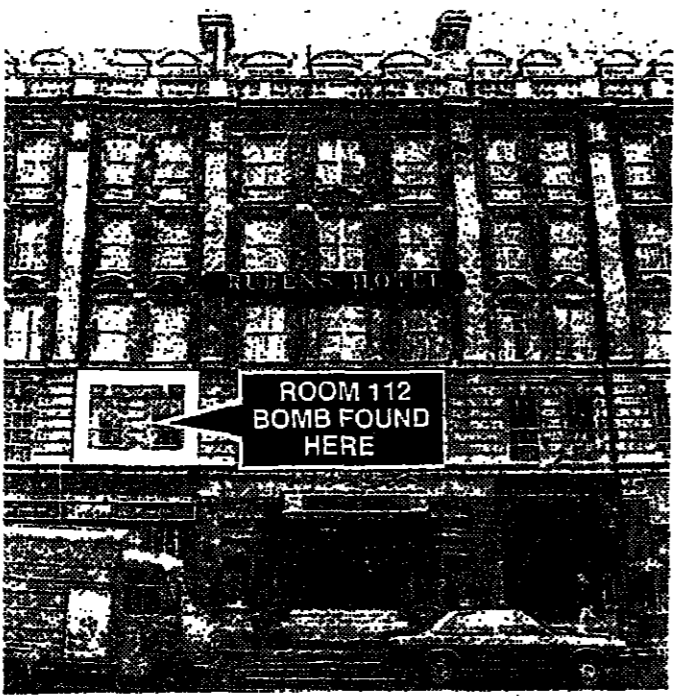
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take Mr Berri's warning very seriously. He personally has no idea of the exact location of US ships, nor does he expect the Americans to stage a naval rescue mission. Since one of his subordinates was making the latter point at the very moment when Mr Berri was adding his new "condition", the whole affair sounds as if it was concocted for publicity reasons.

What Mr Berri has not explained is how many prisoners he really wants Israel to release, although he has referred to 764 Lebanese still held without trial in Israel, it turns out that 147 of those prisoners are Palestinians. Five-hundred and forty-four are Lebanese Shia Muslims, while the remaining 44 compromise Sunnis, Druze and a few Christians.

It also transpires that the original figure of prisoners was 766. That Amal should be seeking freedom for Palestinians after laying bloody siege to the Palestinian camps in Beirut for a month is one of the more remarkable ironies to emerge from the whole hijack crisis. Nor has it yet been fully explained.

Prayers in Tyre, page 6



Hotel open again

The Rubens was open to the public again yesterday. All 190 rooms are heavily booked for the summer.

As news of the bomb spread to other hoteliers in London they discussed or began tightening security although Scotland Yard said it did not think there were other bombs in the London area.

IRA's American bolthole to be closed

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

IRA and other terrorist fugitives sheltering in the United States will no longer be able to escape extradition to Britain on the grounds that their offences were political. A new agreement between the two countries was announced yesterday.

A new extradition treaty to be signed in Washington today intended to prevent cases like that of Joseph Doherty. He escaped from the Crumlin Road jail in Belfast in 1981 shortly before being convicted in his absence of murdering a British Army captain. But last year an

American Federal Court judge refused to extradite him on the ground that the crime was political.

The new treaty has to be ratified by the United States Senate and by Parliament through an order under the Suppression of Terrorism Act. It covers terrorist offences such as hijacking and hostage-taking as well as murder, manslaughter, explosives and firearms offences and other crimes of violence against the person.

It will apply to both convicted and accused fugitives.

Several other terrorist fugitives hiding in the US are wanted in Britain.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said last night that the agreement represented "a most significant contribution to the efforts now being made by western democracies to counter the threat posed by international terrorism."

Mr Brittan said that the British and United States governments believed that the "political offence" loophole as it applied to violent offences was not suitable to extradition arrangements between two

democratic countries "sharing the same high regard for the fundamental principles of justice and operating similar independent judicial systems."

US administration officials made no secret of their anger at the outcome of the Doherty case in the Federal District Court in Manhattan. It was described as "outrageous."

In Whitehall yesterday it was not expected that the US Senate would raise significant objections to the treaty, even though Congress contains some vocal critics of British policy in Northern Ireland.

Iran drawn into hostage negotiation

Berri adds further demand

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Thirty-one Lebanese Muslim prisoners came home from Israel yesterday without eliciting the slightest expression of satisfaction from the Shia Muslims holding 40 Americans hostage in Beirut.

But in Damascus, Syrian attempts to negotiate the release of both the Americans and the remaining 735 Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners in Israel gathered momentum as the Syrian Vice-President, Abdul-Halim Khaddam, held a further series of talks with the Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, perhaps the one man who could persuade the hijackers of the TWA jet to free their captives.

Despite the entirely predictable pessimism evinced yesterday by Mr Nabih Berri, the leader of the Shia Muslim Amal militia in Beirut, the Syrians believe that Mr Rafsanjani is able to persuade the hijackers at least to release a few more Americans, including two hostages who are sick.

Syrian sources say that Mr Berri may visit Damascus himself within the next two days for talks with President Assad. At yesterday's meeting between Mr Rafsanjani and Mr

Khaddam, the Iranian ambassador to Syria - whom Amal believes controls the funds of the "Hezbollah" (Party of God) men who hijacked the American plane a day ago - was present at the conference.

Mr Berri's contribution to the debate over the hostages whom he claims to be protecting did not provide much optimism for the day. He described the release of the 31 prisoners - who included Sunnis as well as

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Shia Muslims - as a "political zigzag" by Israel, and then made an almost theatrical demand for the removal of American warships from the eastern Mediterranean.

"The advance of the Sixth Fleet towards our shores forces us to add one more condition (for freeing the hostages) - this time for the Amal movement - and that is the withdrawal of the Sixth Fleet from our coast," he said.

American warships are steaming about 25 miles from Lebanon but it is difficult to

take Mr Berri's warning very seriously. He personally has no idea of the exact location of US ships, nor does he expect the Americans to stage a naval rescue mission. Since one of his subordinates was making the latter point at the very moment when Mr Berri was adding his new "condition", the whole affair sounds as if it was concocted for publicity reasons.

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Prayers in Tyre, page 6

Italy hails its modest President

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Italian parliament last night voted Senator Francesco Cossiga as next Head of State. It was a triumph for both the politician and the Italian election system, not since 1946 has a President been chosen on the first ballot.

The thousand voters at the joint session of the two Italian houses of parliament rose to their feet in acclamation as the count gave Senator Cossiga, aged 56, the required two-thirds majority.

He had the official support of his own Christian Democrat Party, other coalition allies and the Communist opposition. The extreme right and the radicals opposed him or abstained. Some members of the parties pledged to back him, returned blank slips.

Senator Cossiga seldom allows any suggestion of ambition to mar his personal behaviour. Once, however, asked if he would like the Presidency, he played on his reputation for modesty by replying: "As I cannot be a candidate for the White House, the answer is yes."

Man in the news, page 6  
Leading article, page 13

More visitors than MPs in the House

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Labour attendance in the Commons Chamber slumped to a new low last night during an official Opposition attack on government training proposals.

Not one Labour Shadow Cabinet minister bothered to attend tabled by Mr Nell Kinnoch, and there were times during the 3½ hour debate when more than 100 members of the public gazed down at just eight Labour MPs in the Chamber.

A member of the Tribune Group MPs said last night that their weekly meeting had been attended by 30 MPs, but the peak backbench attendance in the Chamber during earlier energy questions had been 22.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, noted during another poorly attended Labour debate

last week: "I imagine that Opposition members have only recently returned from Ascot."

Certainly, they appear to have deserted the Commons. The Times discovered only one Labour member at a Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs at 4.20 pm. There was another Labour MP attending a Select Committee on Foreign Affairs at 4.55 pm and one other Labour MP at a sitting of the Select Committee on the Environment at 5 pm.

Even the bars and cafeterias were noted for their lack of Labour attendance. Meanwhile, back in the Chamber, the debate condemn-

ing and deploring the Government's record on meeting "Britain's skill needs" was carried by three frontbenchers and no more than a dozen Labour MPs - out of a total parliamentary party strength of 207.

Apart from Mr Sheerman, who opened the debate, and Mr Geoffrey Robinson, who closed it from the front bench, there were only four backbench speakers.

Mr Ron Leighton, Newham North East, spoke for 20 minutes; Mr John Golding, Newcastle-under-Lyme, for 18 minutes; and Mr George Park, Coventry North East, for six

Relatives speak of heart-break

Nineteen distraught relatives of the passengers and crew killed in the Air-India crash arrived at Heathrow from Delhi and Bombay yesterday and spoke of their heartbreak. Many were in tears and near to collapse.

Mrs P. Dinshaw fought back tears and said: "I lost my son and daughter on the plane. I don't know what happened. They speak of a bomb, but I just don't know."

Mr Ashok Rao, an Indian civil servant, lost two nephews aged 15 and 11. The boys lived in Canada with their parents, and were flying to India to spend their school holidays with him.

Mrs Evelyn Acharya said she had lost her daughter, son-in-law and grandson. "My son-in-law was a purser, and they were travelling home after a holiday," she said. "The worst thing is that the whole family has gone, there is nobody left."

The relatives will spend 48 hours at an airport hotel before travelling to Ireland.

SALE FROM JUNE 27

The Harvey Nichols Sale starts Thursday 27 June, 9.30-7.00.

Open an account and get a further 10% off sale prices for the rest of the week. Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1.

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Class conscious The dilemmas facing parents choosing a school Dog days Do we need a new law to bring dog owners to heel? Home thoughts Jack Straw on the sorry history of decontrolling rents Under wraps Rex Bellamy reviews the prospects this wet Wimbledon

Portfolio There were four winners in yesterday's £2,000 Times Portfolio competition. Mr Arthur Shuter of London, Mrs Joan O'Connor of Erith, Kent, Mr David McDonald of Putney, London, and Mr David Kutner of Finchley, London, each received £500. Portfolio 154, page 18; how to play, information service, back page. On Saturday there is £22,000 to be won; £20,000 in the weekly competition and £2,000 in the daily.

New move in teachers' dispute

A fresh attempt to solve the teachers' pay dispute is to be made at a reconvened meeting of the Burnham negotiating committee, possibly on July 3, and that may be followed by a meeting with Sir Keith Joseph the same day. The initiative has come from the labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities Page 2

Far left warned Mr Kinnoch strongly condemned extremists. There was no place with Labour for those obsessed with the "fringes and outer limits" of politics. Back page

Heart man dies Britain's longest surviving heart transplant patient, Mr Keith Castle, died last night, Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, said.

Discovery home The shuttle Discovery landed safely in California after its near-perfect voyage in space Page 6

Wet Wimbledon



Rain washed out all play at Wimbledon except on the centre and number one courts. The first match on the centre court, between John McEnroe and Peter McNamara, was called off because of the slippery surface with the score at 4-3 in the first set.

Leader, page 13 Letters: On tax avoidance, from Mr C. H. McCall; higher education, from Mr M. A. Macdonald-Cooper. Leading articles: Mr Bush's mission; sacked miners; Italy's President. Features, pages 10-12 EEC finance: the high price of rejection; Britain in the dock; what people really think about welfare. Spectrum: living with death in Beirut. Fashion: scents of success. Obituary, page 14 Professor Jan Tumilir, Dr James Cripp. Classified, pages 26-28 Legal appointments

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# Pay penalty for bad GPs is suggested in Royal College paper

By Thomson Prentice

Second-rate doctors would be paid less than their efficient colleagues under an incentive scheme recommended yesterday.

The system of contracts for family doctors in the National Health Service "seems to foster mediocrity", according to the Royal College of General Practitioners.

"There is no obvious link between remuneration and performance, so that the poor doctor is protected by the system, and the good doctor, however hard he tries, is no better off", the council of the college says in a discussion paper which proposes a strategy for consistently high standards of patient care in general practice.

It calls for better training and a defined level of competence. It says that doctors entering the health service as principals should be encouraged to reach the standard available through the college's membership examination. There should then be higher training through supervised experience in the early years of general practice.

Every doctor should be

subject to performance review. "Unacceptable levels of performance should be reflected in a doctor's remuneration", the college says.

An allowance for performance review could be built into GPs' contracts, to be continued throughout professional life provided that the results of periodic review were satisfactory.

The college emphasizes that the use of computers in general practice is essential "for the office procedures that apply in surgeries as much as in any business".

It adds: "Failure to install and use computers in general practice within the next five years could result in increasing isolation from the rest of the health service."

The council says that attitudes are improving within general practice and "there is less inclination to turn a blind eye to poor practice".

But much patient care in general practice, particularly in relation to chronic disease and prevention, could be "improved significantly" through proper organization, planning and teamwork.

The college says the examiners in its membership examination are "deeply concerned about the poor standard of knowledge and skills shown by a significant minority of failed candidates".

Their concern is based on the fact that this minority are free to become unsupervised principals in health service practice. All they need is a certificate from the Joint Committee on Postgraduate Training for General Practice. The committee has considered more than 7,000 applications and refused fewer than 15 since 1981.

"The need now for a credible entry standard for NHS general practice is unanswerable. Such a standard is available in the MRCGP examination. In future, doctors entering the NHS list as principals should have reached this standard", the college says.

The discussion paper, *Towards Quality in General Practice* is being sent to each member of the college. A meeting of the college council in September will hear responses from members.



Eleven-week-old Emma, born 10 weeks prematurely, leaving Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton, yesterday in the arms of her mother, Mrs Judith Woodley.

## Baby who was 21oz at birth goes home

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A tiny baby girl who weighed only 21 oz at birth was allowed to leave hospital and go home yesterday after 11 weeks of intensive care.

Emma Woodley was born 10 weeks prematurely at the special care baby unit at Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton, Somerset, after her mother, Mrs Judith Woodley, aged 29, had been taken in with high blood pressure.

The baby was kept in an incubator after her birth by Caesarean section, and she was given antibiotics to combat two serious infections.

Yesterday Mrs Woodley and her husband John, aged 32, took Emma home to South Chard, Somerset. She now weighs 3½ lb, and is "perfectly healthy", according to the hospital.

A report published yesterday criticized the organization of care in general for very small or ill babies as "inadequate, haphazard and unstructured".

A survey by the charity Bliss (Baby Life Support System) concluded that inadequate nursing and medical staff resulted in insufficient round-the-clock supervision of babies in hospital.

## Lords hear appeal on Gillick judgement

The House of Lords yesterday began hearing an appeal by the Department of Health and Social Security against last December's "Gillick judgement" that contraceptives should not be prescribed to girls under 16 without their parents' consent.

The department is asking the law lords to overturn the Court of Appeal ruling won by Mrs Victoria Gillick, of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, against the department.

It is the final stage in the four-year legal fight by Mrs Gillick to ensure that none of her five daughters, who are all under 16, receives contraceptive treatment or advice without her consent.

The case centres on a department memorandum entitled "Guidelines for Doctors," issued in 1980, which gave them the go-ahead to give advice and treatment without parental consent.

Yesterday Mrs Gillick, aged 37, a Roman Catholic, aged 37, celebrated her wedding anniversary with her art teacher husband Gordon by listening to Mr John Laws open the department challenge.

He told Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, sitting with Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Templeman, and Lord of Oakbrook Brandon that the Court of Appeal ruling in favour of parents' rights raised a "grave question of difficulty".

He said an important part of his submission would centre on the question of "how could such a right ever be enforced by the court and what sort of right indeed it is".

The Lords hearing, which is expected to last four days, was adjourned until today. Judgment is expected to be reserved until next month.

## Electricity poll shows most happy with service

A National Opinion Poll (NOP) survey of electricity customers shows that, while 83 per cent are satisfied with the overall service, 25 per cent feel privatization would lead to improved efficiency and a reduction in prices.

The survey, conducted on the same basis as general election opinion polls, was carried out on behalf of the nine trade unions in the power supply industry which form the Electricity Supply Trades Union Council (ESTUC).

The trade unions involved have spent £30,000 on the survey, which shows that 47 per cent of customers feel they get value for money from the electricity industry and 43 per cent do not.

The unions commissioned the report after the Government announced its intention to privatize nationalized industry.

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association and ESTUC secretary, said yesterday: "We recognized that we might not like some of the answers we might get, but this did not stop us asking all the questions we felt necessary to find out what people really feel about the electricity industry."

"In the event we were most encouraged. It shows that while there is always room for improvement in how the electricity industry serves the public, overall it is recognized by the vast majority - 83 per cent - as doing a good job."

## Gay books smuggled from US, court told

Europe's largest bookshop for homosexuals, Gay's the Word, in London, set up an illegal trade importing obscene and indecent books from the United States, a committal hearing was told yesterday.

For three years the bookshop used the name J. Runcie and safe addresses in London to import such titles as *The Joy of Gay Sex* and *Men Loving Men*. The books were then put on sale at the shop in Marchmont Street, Bloomsbury. Mr Stuart Lawson Rogers, counsel for the prosecution, said.

But last year Customs officers raided the shop and the "safe addresses" seizing 68 titles. North London magistrates were told. The raids were part of a big investigation codenamed "Operation Tiger".

Nine directors of the company Noncyp - seven men and two women - are charged, under the 1876 Customs Consolidation Act, with conspiracy to import indecent or obscene material. They are also variously charged with consenting to illegal importation and being concerned in the fraudulent evasion of customs.

Reporting restrictions at the old-style committal proceedings were lifted at the request of Mr Geoffrey Robertson, counsel for the defence. The hearing is expected to last for a week.

A wide range of literature was seized, from history, biography

and politics to humour, health guides and erotic pictures. Works by Tennessee Williams, Jean Genet, Gore Vidal and Jean-Paul Sartre were also seized.

Mr Robertson said there was no attempt to smuggle the books into Britain. "The basis of these charges is the law against smuggling but all the packages were clearly labelled," he said.

Sending them to safe addresses was merely an attempt to avoid the customs officers' policy of harassment.

He said that previously books had been seized and examined solely because they were sent to a company with the word "gay" in the title.

The accused are: Jonathan Cutbill, aged 48, of Southvale Road, Blackheath, south-east London; Peter Dorey, aged 37, of St Peter's Street, Islington, north London; Charles Brown, aged 32, and Gerard Walsh, aged 29, both of Manville Road, Tooting, south London; Glen McKee, aged 27, of Foundling Court, Brunswick Centre, King's Cross; Amanda Russell, aged 31, and Lesley Jones, aged 28, both of Kilburn High Road, Kilburn, north London; John Duncan, aged 24, of Cottage Grove, Stockwell, south London, and Patrick Hagerty, aged 30, of Kirton Road, Tottenham, north London.

The hearing continues today.

## Murrell 'expected visit'

Miss Hilda Murrell, the murdered anti-nuclear campaigner, was expecting a visit from a "police inspector" on the day she died, it was alleged yesterday.

Miss Murrell died on March 21 last year after apparently disturbing intruders in her home at Shrewsbury. The police say he death stemmed from a burglary. Others suggest she was accidentally killed by security agents who wrongly believed she had documents relating to the Belgrano sinking. Her nephew is a former naval officer.

A new witness, Mr Laurens Otter, of Wellington, Shropshire, was produced yesterday by a journalist, Judith Cook, on the day she published her book *Who Killed Hilda Murrell?* Mrs Cook said that Mr Otter knew Miss Murrell, though not by name, through the Shropshire Peace Alliance. She telephoned him on the morning of March 21.

"She sounded, he says, thoroughly agitated", Mrs Cook said. "She asked him if he would look after some material as she was worried someone might want to get hold of it".

She told him she had a call from a person who said he was a police inspector in London. He wanted to see her either that day or very shortly.

## Consumers 'want more facts'

Up to 75 per cent of the population thinks that nutrition labelling of foods is useful, according to a survey by the British Market Research Bureau.

But fewer than one-third claim to have heard of such terms as kilocalories, kilojoules, trans fatty acids and recommended daily amounts.

The Consumers' Association, National Consumer Council and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who jointly commissioned the survey of 820 people, interpret the main findings as showing that people want more facts about the food they are eating.

There was considerable confusion about the meaning of many nutrition terms. Even when they had heard of some of the terms, people did not always know what they meant.

*Consumer Attitudes to and Understanding of Nutrition Labelling: Summary Report.* Consumers' Association, PO Box 44, Hertford SG14 1SH, £30.

## Late shopping is part of Co-op stores project

Two out of four pilot shops have been run as franchises at Elmers End, south London, and Wallington in Surrey, and have been showing "substantial increases" in trade since conversion from traditional grocery stores, the society said yesterday.

The shops owe much to American influence. Convenience stores usually carry groceries, frozen and fresh foods, wines and spirits and items such as magazines and videos on hire. The Co-op stores will open six days a week from 8am until 8pm at least.

## Tree felling sentence

A householder who felled about 40 protected trees near his home at a Kent beauty spot was given a six-month suspended jail sentence at the High Court in London yesterday.

Thomas David Gurney, aged 50, a former accountant, cut down the trees on land adjoining his home, Swingate Lodge, Boxley Road, Walderslade, in breach of a tree preservation order and a court injunction.

Counsel told Deputy Judge

## Princess's armed protector



By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The policewoman expected to be chosen to guard the Princess of Wales will come from an elite group of 14 in the Metropolitan Police authorized to use guns.

The job will require her to be exceptionally alert and have quick reflexes, yet exercise restraint. She will be trained in judo and be capable of dealing with physical aggression, yet remain unobtrusive. A knowledge of languages would be an advantage, but not essential. Good etiquette is highly desirable, discretion vital.

Some things about the job can be taught, but not the intuition that distinguishes the good officer from the not-so-good. With it goes the split-second judgement that decides whether the arm reaching out from the crowd is friendly or not; the police officers nightmare.

Scotland Yard would say nothing yesterday about considering adding a policewoman to the Princess's bodyguard. The reason is obvious enough: a woman can go where a man cannot, and since terrorism is not an exclusively masculine evil, the Princess must be adequately guarded. And her guard will carry a hand-gun.

In 1974, Princess Ann and Captain Mark Phillips escaped a kidnapping attempt in the Mall during which several shots were fired, but the chauffeur, personal driver, a policeman and a passenger in a passing taxi were wounded.

In 1981, at the Trooping of the Colour ceremony, blanks were fired in the direction of the Queen.

Though Scotland Yard has refused to discuss the possibility of a woman officer being appointed, it said the force was an equal opportunities employer and would accept any officer for protection duties, regardless of sex.

# £500 OR MORE TO INVEST?

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<u>Penalty-free instant access provided you maintain a balance of £1,000.</u>	
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PARLIAMENT JUNE 24 1985

Training for industry

New coal plan coming

Denning plea

# Coal deliveries last week best for five years

## COAL INDUSTRY

Since the end of the miners' strike, production had recovered well in most areas and coal deliveries last week were over 2.5 million tonnes, the highest for five years, Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, said during Commons questions.

The National Coal Board was preparing views to put to the unions and there would be a meeting with the unions to discuss in principle what was required for a plan to produce coal, he told Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on energy, who had asked about a new plan for coal.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) can be commended on morale in the industry, particularly in Scotland where 273 men who have been dismissed during the strike have not got re-employment because of the obduracy of the chairman of the Board?

Mr Walker: Morale in the industry would have been adversely affected by the scale of the violence displayed in Scotland.

Mr Raymond Fowell (Ogmore, Lab) who expressed concern about the pit closures announced since the mining dispute, which he said was primarily to fight against pit closures, especially in South Wales, Mr Walker said: On a regional level, the proposals for Wales are being discussed with the unions. I hope under the modified pit closure procedure suggested by the NCB, further discussions will see any closures fully looked at, if necessary by an independent group, before any decisions are made.

Mr Peter Lister (Leicester East, C) Why does he have to talk about reductions in coal output when it was Mr Scargill who caused such a reduction?

He should be congratulating pits in Lancashire for excellent output and managing levels and criticize the Employment - Selection

# Tory MPs accused of selling services

## LOBBYING

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the Commons, gave no indication that he would be bringing in legislation to provide a register of parliamentary lobbyists, when he was questioned in the Commons about the recent report of the Select Committee on MPs' interests.

When Mr David Harris (St Ives, C) asked him to stick to his line of refusing to recommend such a register, Mr Biffen agreed and added that whatever the House decided on the matter, should be related to reformability.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) maintained that the select committee judged the issue posed. Is Mr Biffen not concerned (he went on) by rapid growth of what I might call parliamentary political prostitution, in the sense that MPs' interests and of lobbying in the Palace of Westminster?

Mr Biffen: I note his concern, and that he has expressed concern that 120 MPs are consultants - an

## Mines to stay public

The Government has no plans to privatise the mining activities of the National Coal Board, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, told the Commons at question time.

He added that the board was considering a number of applications at the moment by miners

# All sackings being reviewed by NCB

## PITS DISPUTE

The National Coal Board was continuing to review all cases of sacked miners in Scotland, 203 men have been dismissed and not one has been reinstated. This is a matter of natural justice and this has been underlined by the all-party select committee report.

"What action is he prepared to take in regard to Scottish miners who have been dismissed?"

Mr Walker: He used the phrase "all-party" select committee report. It is true that one Conservative MP (Mr John Goss) duly agreed with parts of that report, but that report has been widely condemned as having failed completely to deal with the issues that were raised.

These matters are being reviewed in Scotland the same as elsewhere and these cases will be carefully considered.

I only hope Mr Orme will, on behalf of the Opposition, condemn the view expressed by Mr Tony Benn and Mr Arthur Scargill that these cases, where people have been convicted of violence should receive an amnesty.

Mrs Edwina Currie (Derbyshire South, C) Every single one of those sacked miners in Scotland has exactly the same rights as miners anywhere else to go to an industrial tribunal. In some parts of the country sacked miners are being reinstated in industrial tribunals and their rights upheld.

Does not the unwillingness of the Scottish miners, one or two others, to go to court show they are not interested in supporting the law or using it to their benefit?

Mr Walker: Sir is right. The coal board has made it clear to the Select

Committee they will consider carefully the findings of any tribunal.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, SNP): The sacked miners from Scotland do not have the same rights as those in other parts of the UK. It is quite clear that the policy being followed in Scotland is vicious and irrational compared with other regions of the UK and this is seen by people who did not in any way support the coal strike or were not fully behind it. A different policy has been followed in Scotland.

If he does not take action, he will be seen to be following the same policy as the coal board.

Mr Walker: As the NCB has stated, it is continuing to review all of the cases including those in Scotland.

A lot of the people in Scotland who witnessed some of the events around Bilton Glen believe it is perfectly right that some of those involved should have been dismissed.

Mr Tony Blair (Banbury, C): After the general amnesty in 1972 and 1974, many miners were encouraged in offences of violence and intimidation believing they would have immunity in the short term and that they could score an amnesty in the long term.

It is extraordinary that anyone should argue in the middle of the 20th century that employers should be forced to retain or reinstate people who have committed such offences and assault their staff.

The right way to deal with this is through industrial tribunals.

Mr Walker: It is interesting that Mr Scargill and Mr Benn have both said

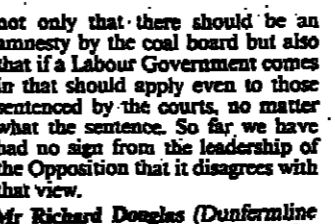
not only that there should be an amnesty by the coal board but also that if a Labour Government comes in that should apply even to those sentenced by the courts, no matter what the sentence. So far we have had no sign from the leadership of the Opposition that it disagrees with that view.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab): There are 203 men who

Mr Gerrard Neale (Corwall North, C): Many of us feel he should not intervene in this matter. If the select committee's report, which was decided on the casting vote of the chairman and a member of the Opposition at that (Labour MP: Wrong) were to be put into effect, it would lead to the peculiarity of giving rights to miners under the law which no other workers have.

Mr Michael Foot (Bleasun Gwent, Lab): Many of those individual decisions taken by the board in Scotland being the worst case, but in other parts of the country as well as refusing to take back people, will poison relationships for months and even years to come. He has the right to intervene. Why does he not do so?

Mr Walker: There have been 5,653 convictions and just over 1,000 dismissed and already 414 have been reinstated. These figures show that careful consideration has been given.



Stewart: Vicious and irrational policy in Scotland

have been dismissed and not one of those cases has been discussed by the coal board in Scotland.

Would Mr Walker undertake to meet Scottish MPs to go through this issue and then meet the coal board in order to see that we get fairness and justice because we are manifestly not getting it at the present time?

Mr Walker: I have never refused to meet MPs on whatever question and would always do so.

# Losses by wrongful acts of diplomats

## IMMUNITY

Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, urged the Government to take responsibility for compensation where innocent persons suffer losses through the wrongful acts of diplomats who claimed immunity, in a speech given in the House of Lords, Viscount St David (Lab) raised the issue by asking whether the Government would consider establishing a method of compensation to individuals for losses incurred which they were to recover through legal action where the diplomats had diplomatic immunity.

Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: No. Arrangements already exist with authorized motor insurers to ensure that claims against diplomats in respect of traffic accidents are settled in the usual way. These cases few problems in practice.

# CEGB nuclear energy plans

If approval was given for the Sizewell nuclear power station, the Central Electricity Generating Board would wish to build several more pressurized water reactors before the end of the century, Mr Alesha Gwynne, Under Secretary of State for Energy, indicated during questions in the Commons. He added that the Secretary of State for Energy (Mr Peter Walker) would consider the merits of these at the time of application.

# Minister seeking more flexible arrangements

## TRAINING

The Government had deliberately destroyed Britain's apprenticeship system which used to be the envy of the world, Mr Barry Sheersman, an Opposition spokesman on employment, said in the Commons when opening a debate on a Labour motion demanding the Government provision for failure to make proper provision for improving modern skills training essential for Britain's economic recovery and industrial growth.

However, Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, replied that he wanted to dismantle the apprenticeship system as it had been. He wanted opportunities for people to join at any age and be able to get certain standards regardless of time serving.

This would be better for trainees, whatever their age, and better for industry. He wanted a flexible and relevant system.

The Opposition motion also demanded a comprehensive statutory framework to deliver sufficient quality of training to produce the competent and committed work force Britain needs.

Mr Sheersman said training was of vital importance for economic recovery and growth and the future development of industry, commerce and public service. Japan, America and West Germany had far superior training systems which were linked to their economic success compared to Britain.

Instead of spending the nominal target figure of 2 per cent of turnover on training and retraining, British companies spent 0.15 per cent of the lower performing companies, only half spent anything at all.

Until quite recently (he went on) there was something of a consensus about this issue. However, the Government has dismantled the system that was built on that consensus which, flawed as it was, provided some of the essential support.

Sixteen of the 23 industrial training boards had been abolished and the number of entrants into apprenticeships was down by three quarters. A total of 27 of the 87 skill centres were to be closed with the loss of 3,000 places for training and 1,000 skilled instructors to be sacked or sacked.

People look at the destruction of our national training system (he went on) and say they do not understand why the Government is doing it. Is it mad? They are even

more puzzled when the Government is proud of what it is doing in adult training.

The Government's claims that it was training more people were pure blarney and a tissue of deceit. The training programmes were a palliative.

With four million unemployed, industry was experiencing constraints because of lack of skilled manpower. Industries demanding the recession were experiencing skill shortages.

The Opposition wished the second year of YTS well. Hundreds of thousands of young people and their parents had no option in the next two or three years until there was a Labour Government. He had grave fears that the bulk of the second year YTS would still be little better than the one year scheme, which was for the most part work experience rather than proper training.

Youth training only made sense in the context of jobs at the end of the training. The Government's dual labour market approach would

constrain the vast bulk of YTS graduates to low-tech, low-wage jobs or unemployment. Laying the foundations for the British workforce of the twenty-first century should not be done on the cheap. Yet this was precisely what the Government had done and was proposing to do.

Labour's training policies would be firmly located in its economic policies. It saw training as linked to a package of investment measures in infrastructure, construction and industry that a Labour Government would carry out.

The keynote would be a coherent and comprehensive approach, including financial provision for those studying full time and those in

training by firms and their own performance. Modern skill training was essential for Britain's economic recovery. The training equaled no jobs for the future. A sound foundation would be needed for further periods of training and retraining during the working life of employees.

Training must be relevant to the needs of today and tomorrow rather than the needs of yesterday. Otherwise resources and time would be wasted. Worse, the time and money spent on the wrong training would perpetuate outdated manufacturing processes which would be uncompetitive in world markets and would bring lower employment prospects.

That would mean training for bankruptcy and redundancy (he said) and not profitability and job security. For that reason we have always maintained that employers are and will remain the main training providers.

The Government had an important role to play as a catalyst and pump primer. But the employers would be able to spot the market demands and could identify the skills needed. With the Government, and the training providers, employers must be in a position to plug the training gap quickly.

The chasm which existed between industry and commerce as a public provider of training had been so wide as to ensure that to plug it quickly was well nigh impossible. Things had improved but there was still a long way to go. It was a slow process made slower by vested interests, conservative interest, seemingly who obstructed every attempt to bring the system into the latter part of the twentieth century.

Mr Sheersman did not refer to the initiative on the non-advanced further education budget. Some £65 million would be spent this year by the Manpower Services Commission and some £110 million in

provisions relating to the submission or making of schemes to ensure that the new authorities' functions were discharged after abolition date.

The amendment was rejected by 121 votes to 83 - Government majority, 38.

Lady Birk said the services from which the savings were to be found were the police, fire, public transport and waste disposal. No one had previously suggested that they were overmanned.

# Guarding against growth of bureaucracy

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

As the Local Government Bill had progressed it had become clear that the Government saw its controls, particularly of manpower, as central to any prospect of making savings.

Lady Birk, speaking for the Opposition, said when the Bill entered the final day of its report stage in the House of Lords, she moved an amendment to remove the element of compulsion from

provisions relating to the submission or making of schemes to ensure that the new authorities' functions were discharged after abolition date.

The amendment was rejected by 121 votes to 83 - Government majority, 38.

Lady Birk said the services from which the savings were to be found were the police, fire, public transport and waste disposal. No one had previously suggested that they were overmanned.

By enforcing a mandatory system the Government would be setting in concrete a series of decision reached in great haste. The amendment would allow decisions to be made on operational grounds by the joint boards which the Government saw as the accountable local bodies. That was a much better way to do it.

Lord Elton, Minister of State for the Environment, said the powers in the Bill were designed to guard against the uncontrolled growth of bureaucracy only in the early formative years of these authorities.

## Ports Bill

The Ports (Finance) Bill which provides for grants to be made to the National Dock Labour Board and increase the limit on the amount of financial assistance to the Port of London Authority and the Mersey, Docks and Harbour Company was read the third time in the House of Lords and passed.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): European Communities (Finance) Bill, second reading. Lords (2.30): Social Security Bill, committee, first day.

# CBI challenges Government to match private spending cuts

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Government is being challenged by industry to follow the example of big companies and make large cuts in spending.

Savings of £6,000 million could be achieved without harming services, the latest report on government spending from the Confederation of British Industry, published yesterday says. It says that by making the economies it identifies, the Government could cut £2,500 million in taxes, spend £1,000 million on infrastructure projects such as new roads, and much reduced borrowing.

Sir Terence Beckett, the confederation's Director General, says in a preface to the report: "The private sector has a vast depth of experience in dealing with the problems of cost controls. The CBI is calling for an extension of the partnership between government and business, enabling private sector techniques to flow more effectively into the operations of government."

The confederation quotes the example of Barclays Bank, which saved £50 million a year by cutting overheads; a £600,000 annual savings by Esso after installing new computers; and costs cut by Sainsbury, Unilever and McAlpine by contracting out work.

Public sector organizations should cut overheads, make wider use of computers, develop management systems and con-

tract out more work, the report says. Government departments should measure cost effectiveness against a checklist compiled in consultation with private firms.

It estimates that 450,000 civil service local authority and health service jobs could be cut - mostly through natural wastage - which could be partly offset by jobs created through faster growth.

The report says: "The problem for the public services is there is no wall for them to have their backs against". The cash limit system had been supposed to provide one, but politicians had not been able to resist the temptation to move the wall when the need arose.

The routes are:

- London to Glasgow (1700)
- London to Edinburgh (1500)
- London to Manchester (1100)
- London to Birmingham (1000)
- London to Liverpool (1000)
- London to Cardiff (1000)
- London to Belfast (1000)
- London to Dublin (1000)
- London to Cork (1000)
- London to Belfast (1000)
- London to Dublin (1000)
- London to Cork (1000)

The second and third group, due for tender next spring, are across the borders of Greater London into Surrey and Hertfordshire and around Orpington.

Mr David Bayliss, LRT's director of planning, said yesterday that job losses should be small.



Mr Terry Waite (second from left) yesterday with (from left) Mr John Templeton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and Mr Dick Alcock, founder of Endeavour Training (Photograph: John Voos).

# Terry Waite to give £2,000 prize away

The village of Styal in Cheshire is to receive half of a prize awarded yesterday to Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy. He was presented with the £2,000 Summer 1985 Templeton UK project award at a ceremony at

Lambeth Palace, London.

"I decided the only way I could accept the award for fulfilling what I considered to be my basic Christian responsibility was to give the money away", Mr Waite said. Styal is his home village.

The other £1,000 will go towards a YMCA project in Lebanon which is working to reconcile Jews, Christians and Muslims.

The award for an institution went to Endeavour Training based in Chesterfield.

# BCal wants to continue airport helicopter link

British Caledonian Airways said yesterday that it had applied to the Civil Aviation Authority to continue operating the Gatwick Heathrow helicopter link when the present licence expires at the end of this year.

There have been complaints about the noise from 10 flights a day, and the service is due to cease when the M5 motorway between the airports opens in August. The road will allow an express coach route.

British Caledonian said a survey had shown that nearly half of all foreign travellers use Heathrow and Gatwick for connecting flights

# More London bus routes go out for tender

By Michael Bailly, Transport Editor

Privatization of London bus services took a further step yesterday when London Regional Transport announced another 40 routes to be put up for tender.

Cost savings of between 20 and 25 per cent, or nearly £1m a year are being achieved from the first group of 12 routes put up for tender earlier this year, and LRT hopes to save about £3m from the new group.

They will be offered in three batches. The first is a group of 10 minor suburban routes in areas where private companies already operate such services as

# London to Paris feat

Mr Tim Saunders from Liskeard, Cornwall, has completed a test of endurance by running, swimming and cycling from London to Paris, covering 321 miles in 41 hours and 15 minutes.

He ran 63 miles from Marble Arch in London to Dover

against a strong headwind in 8 hours 45 minutes.

He then swam the 21 miles across the English Channel in bad conditions in 15 hours 30 minutes and cycled 237 miles to Paris in 17 hours against a strong headwind and driving rain.

# Press Council members

Members of the public are needed to join the Press Council, which yesterday invited nominations from organizations and individuals.

Its 18 public members sit with editors, publishers and journalists to deal with complaints against newspapers and magazines.

# Award for films on pits strike

By Our Arts Correspondent

Six video films made to support the National Union of Mineworkers during the pit strike have won one of Britain's leading documentary film awards.

The Miners' Campaign Trust Project, which was designed to promote the miners' union cause, was selected from more than 120 entries for the Grierson award, named after John Grierson, the documentary maker.

The award is presented by the John Grierson Memorial Trust for a documentary which was innovative and extended the boundary of the form.

Representatives of the makers, Platform Films of London and Trade Films in Gateshead, are due to receive the award at the British Film Institute Awards evening at the National Film Theatre tonight.

# Evangelist meets Scargill

Mr Billy Graham, the American evangelist, and Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, had a private meeting yesterday.

Before opening his Mission England Campaign at Bramall Lane Football Stadium in Sheffield, Mr Graham had invited the miners' leader to meet him and said he would also like to visit a pit community.

Asked what Mr Scargill's own religious beliefs were, his press officer, Miss Nell Myers, said: "That is something he must answer for himself, but I can say he is on record as expressing his admiration for a number of religious figures who have fought to improve the human condition, including Jesus Christ, Martin Luther King and Mahatma Gandhi."

# Sangster decree

Mrs Susan Sangster, aged 42, was granted a decree nisi yesterday against Mr Robert Sangster, aged 48, the racehorse owner, after an uncontested hearing in the Isle of Man divorce court.

# C5 theft charge

Anthony Thomson, aged 34, a fruit market worker, of Jotterdown, Bristol, was charged in Bristol yesterday with stealing and dishonestly handling a Sinclair C5 motorized tricycle. He denied both charges and his case was adjourned until September 18.



AIR-INDIA DISASTER • Search goes on • Responsibility claimed • India grieves • Tighter security

Shattered pieces bear witness to Irish Navy's saddest voyage

From Richard Ford, Cobh, County Cork
The saddest journey in the five years service of Irish Naval vessel Aisling ended yesterday as she slipped into harbour carrying 38 corpses or pieces of bodies picked up from the sea after the Air-India jumbo plunged from the sky.

Her flags fluttered at half-mast as the grey vessel, normally used for fishery protection duties, sailed slowly into picturesque Cobh harbour, where in sombre mood, Irish soldiers and sailors, together with a team of doctors, were waiting.

The orange white and green Irish Tricolour above the naval base fluttered at half mast, while below the deck of the Aisling were the bodies including those of two children, lashed with a rope on the deck were six large twisted, cracked and split grey fragments of the fuselage.

These - and the bodies - were all the Aisling brought home from the sea 100 miles off the coast of Co Kerry. One jagged and crushed piece bore part of the red logo of Air-India.

On the shore a convoy of eight army lorries waited at the dock of the joint army and navy base at Haubowline, once a British navy base on the outskirts of Cork City.

Leaning against the granite wall were several dozen khaki canvas stretchers, essential elements in the grim task awaiting the naval ratings and doctors.

Within five minutes of docking, young naval ratings took on board aluminium-coloured body bags into which the corpses were put. Then one at a time, for more than an hour, they emerged from the bowels of the ship to the sunshine of the shore, carrying a body bag on a stretcher.

Sometimes one of the hospital staff from Cork Regional Hospital, dressed in a white medical suit with a bright fluorescent orange and yellow anorak and cream protective gloves, cradled over a stretcher.

They lined the bags in two rows of five stretchers while nurses and police crowded round trying to form a shield while medical staff peered inside.

For a few minutes the 10 stretchers lay on the ground before being loaded into an army lorry and driven to Cork regional hospital, where a team of the Irish Republic's state pathologist, Dr Harbinson, is conducting a painstaking post-mortem examination on each body.

It was a sad scene to be repeated three more times as batches of 10 bodies were brought from the ship, laid on the quay, labelled, and driven away.

Meanwhile, Air-India officials from London were active on the deck, prodding, photographing, and meticulously examining the wreckage that the Aisling's 50 crew had begun to pick up once they realized that the Atlantic was to deliver up few more bodies.

Only the grey colour of most of the fragments and the ubiquitous plastic that is a hallmark of the interior of many airliners that made them recognizable as part of an aircraft. The remnants were crushed, ripped, and split as if some tremendous force had torn the aircraft apart.

The captain of the Aisling, Lieutenant-Commander Jim Robinson, had been able to lift the smaller pieces on board, lashing them to the deck for the journey to the Irish Republic, but the bigger wreckage needed more substantial lifting gear and was taken on board by larger vessels.

Lieutenant-Commander Robinson, aged 35, had been about to arrest a Spanish-owned trawler for suspected illegal fishing when he received the urgent call to the area where the plane crashed into the sea on Sunday morning.

His eyes red from tiredness and personal grief - his 102-year-old grandmother died as he was searching in vain for survivors - Robinson said his crew had been saddened by their task.

The 1,000-ton vessel, which took part in the arrest of the Provisional IRA's gun-running trawler Marita Ann, last year, was the first ship on the scene, and was joined later by Russian, Spanish, Panamanian and British vessels.

"I quickly realized there would probably be no survivors, so we started recovering bodies. Many had suffered injuries, mostly fractures and lacerations. I saw none with burns," he said.

Nor did the ship's crew find anyone wearing life-jackets, and the Boeing 747's lifeboats were only partially inflated. There was no indication that they were prepared for a crash. "Nothing made me think they had a chance at all".



The covered bodies of victims on the floor of the Cork Regional Hospital; as Dr Garrett Fitzgerald, the Irish Prime Minister, greets Mr Kiran Doschi, Indian Ambassador to Ireland.



Tiredness and emotion into the faces (from left) of Professor Cúimhín Doyle, Cork hospital chief pathologist; Lt Gordon Jones, a Royal Navy helicopter pilot; and a grieving relative.



AIRPORT VIGILS Scenes of grief in Delhi

Delhi - Anguished relatives kept up an all-night vigil at Delhi and Bombay international airports in diminishing desperate hope (Michael Hamlyn writes).

There were scenes of heart-rending grief with people beating their breasts, and one Delhi businessman, Mr J. C. Jain, pierced the atmosphere of the international terminal crying: "My family has been ruined. Why did they choose that flight?"

Nor did the ship's crew find anyone wearing life-jackets, and the Boeing 747's lifeboats were only partially inflated. There was no indication that they were prepared for a crash.

The relatives were told that one person from each family would be flown at Air-India's expense to the Irish Republic to identify the remains, and in the early hours of yesterday the crowds began drifting away.

Yesterday afternoon, however, Mr Ashok Gehlot, the Minister of State for Tourism and Civil Aviation, said that the airline must postpone its plans. The Irish Republic authorities were apparently advising that the bodies were not in an identifiable state.

One immediate result of the disaster has been a stepping up of security at Indian airports. Mr Gehlot disclosed that security had been strengthened but would not discuss exactly in what way.

Mr Gehlot said that a court of inquiry headed by a judge of the High Court would investigate the crash, immediately after the expert inquiry was complete. The inquiry was ordered by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, who as a former airline pilot has kept the ministry under his personal leadership.

Mr Gehlot, at a press conference, repeated his view that an explosion is a possible cause of the accident "in view of the fact that the wreckage is reported to be spread over a wide area".

The Indian inquiry team sent to the Irish Republic includes the Permanent Secretary of the ministry, Dr S S Sidhu, the deputy director of air safety, Captain Z R Lalnaka, and the deputy financial controller of the airline, who will examine the financial implications.

One of the casualties was Dr Y Nayudamma, a leading Indian scientist, who was director-general of India's Central Scientific and Industrial Research Institute at one time. His wife, Dr Pavanamma Nayudamma, was taken to hospital in Madras suffering from severe burns.

GURU'S SINISTER FOLLOWERS Sikh zealots claim blast

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi
When the extremist All-India Sikh Students Federation wished to form a military arm it was natural for the young zealots to name it after him.

The Dashesm Regiment was identified by the Indian authorities as the arm of the students after it began a series of terrorist attacks early last year.

Unlike many terrorist organizations it had plainly had the benefit of some military training, and it was the opinion of the authorities that former major-general Shabbeg Singh, who earlier trained irregulars in the Bangladesh independence war, had passed on his expertise to the Sikh youths.

Shabbeg Singh, who left the Army after a financial scandal, eventually became a lieutenant of the terrorist leader Sant Jarnal Singh Bhindranwale and he, in turn, was killed in the military assault on the Golden Temple of Amritsar last June.

The Dashesm Regiment also threatened to kill Mr Rajiv Gandhi, now the Indian Prime Minister, during the spring festival last year. The All-India Sikh Students Federation - which was also reported to have claimed responsibility for the Air-India crash - was banned in April last year.

The Dashesm Regiment at the time threatened to kill one VIP every day until the ban was lifted. The opportunity to carry out their threat did not materialize however, as the federation's leadership was removed by the Golden Temple seizure. The President, Bhaji Amrik Singh, a close associate of Sant Bhindranwale, also died alongside him in the Akal Takht, the last stronghold of the defenders of the temple, the general secretary, Mr Harmander Singh Sandhu, was captured and is in prison, charged with murder.

However, to mollify the Sikhs opinion, Mr Gandhi has lifted the ban on the federation, and many of its members have been released from prison. The other group which has claimed responsibility for the airliner crash has nothing to do with the Sikhs. It is the Kashmir Liberation Army, which, like the Sikh extremists, also wants to separate its state from the Indian union.

The gura also advised the wearing of turbans by his followers so that they should appear as knights, or sirdars. In the battle over the future of the Sikhs between extremists and moderates, the names of the various guras are often called upon, but none so regularly as Gobind Singh.

INSURERS TO FACE RECORD CLAIMS Metal may be from Tokyo bomb

From David Watts, Tokyo
Japanese police have recovered fragments of metal which may have been part of an explosive device from the container wrecked in Sunday's explosion that killed two baggage handlers and injured four others at Narita airport, Tokyo.

Luggage from the container which carried the explosive baggage meanwhile remains unclaimed at the airport as police try to match the passenger list and luggage: there were 123 other pieces of luggage in the explosion area. One of the 70 or so pieces the police are examining has only its frame left.

The explosion came more than 10 hours after the baggage was loaded in Vancouver. One Japanese source speculated that the case containing the device might even have been put aboard the Tokyo flight by mistake.

Police are not giving detailed information, but Interpol has been contacted to give help in tracing all passengers from the flight. The principal problem is the 44 transit passengers who switched to other flights at Narita soon after their arrival. Police do not yet know their destinations.

There were 374 passengers on the flight. Of those who landed in Japan, 252 were Japanese, and 78 were of other nationalities including six Americans and two Indians.

Mr Akira Shitatori, of the Narita airport, police, refused to speculate on any connection between the Narita explosion and the loss of the Air-India jet.

Two Sikhs are thought to have flown to the Vancouver area, where Canadian Pacific flight 003 to Tokyo originated, at the weekend.

When the explosion occurred in the second-floor baggage-handling area some 40 minutes before the Air-India plane plunged into the ocean, passengers were protected by a dividing wall. The Boeing 747 later left for Hong Kong.

TASK FORCE ROLE Bush recruits Italy in anti-terror crusade

ROME (Reuters) - The US Vice-President Mr George Bush said yesterday that the crash of the Air-India jet had shaken the world's conscience, and he explained his new assignment from President Reagan to form a task force to combat terrorism.

At a news conference after meeting Italian leaders and the Pope, Mr Bush also reaffirmed Washington's refusal to ask Israel to release prisoners in exchange for the 40 American hijack hostages held in Lebanon.

Speaking of the Air-India crash, Mr Bush said: "I do know that there have been threats and suggestions by elements hostile to the [Indian] Prime Minister [Mr Rajiv Gandhi] that some action would be taken. Whether that had anything to do with this Indian flight we really don't know. I must say it went through everybody's mind."

"I would hate to think that anyone was so depraved that they would take 300-and-some innocent lives to attempt to settle some grievance... but that incident has shaken the conscience of the world... it has made a tremendous personal impact on me."

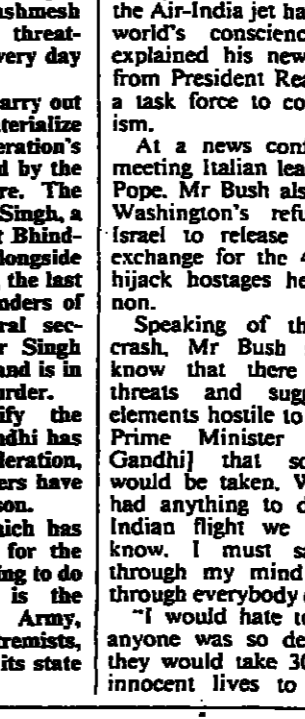
Mr Bush, whose talks with Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, and Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Foreign Minister, included efforts to combat terrorism, said the Italians had assured him of "utmost co-operation" in his assignment.

He said the US task force would draw on outside experts, and added that the US had great respect for the way Italy had handled its terrorism problem.

The Pope was "deeply shocked" and "profoundly saddened" by the Air-India crash, the Vatican said yesterday.

● BONN: Chancellor Kohl of West Germany yesterday promised to step up the fight against national and international terrorism, as he prepared for talks with Mr Bush, who arrives in Bonn from Rome today, on the second stage of his seven-nation European tour (AP reports).

HOW DELAYS DOOMED FLIGHT AI 182



Question for the investigators: Was there a bomb timed to go off at Heathrow?

Airliner black box feared sunk a mile deep

Continued from Page 1
still on the surface and transmitting their homing devices they would have been picked up on the international distress agency. Air India officials said that they believed the homing device would cease operating after 48 hours, so it now seems improbable that neither recorder is floating.

Wreckage was being marked by yellow and green sea dye or orange flares from the US Air Force Jolly Green Giant helicopters, and picked up either by the RAF and Royal Navy Sea Kings and Chinooks, or by a small Gemini Boat from the Irish Navy vessel Emer. Pilots said that HMS Challenger, which joined the search early yesterday, was plying high with wreckage picked up by helicopters.

Although HMS Challenger is a seabed recovery vessel, its sonar could detect the black box homing device only if it was within 1,000 feet depth. The Challenger would also be unable to recover anything from the bottom since it is not carrying a mini submarine. An Air India official said that the company is considering chartering a search vessel called the Guardian Locator to sail to the crash site from Yarmouth, but the accident investigators were last night undecided on whether an additional ship would help.

Mr Turner said that wreckage recovered by HMS Challenger was mostly small sections of panelling and trim, but parts of two engine cowlings were found which may provide investigators with useful clues. Part of the aircraft's galley, several luggage racks, seats and uninflated life-rafts were picked up. RAF crews said that the American helicopters had radioed two clear sightings of sharks in the area and expressed anxiety about the risk to divers and winchmen, but it appears unlikely that they would attack living people, although their presence may explain why so few bodies have been recovered.

Nine teams of pathologists began post mortem examinations on the bodies at Cork hospital yesterday afternoon, a task which could take several days to complete. They are working under a Dr John Harbinson, the Irish State Pathologist.

It took the Irish police until yesterday lunchtime to piece the bodies together, line them up, and number them in plastic bags.

Canadians hunt two fugitives

Continued from Page 1
day before the FBI issued this worldwide warning, five Sikhs were arrested and are now in custody.

The conspiracy was penetrated by an FBI agent. According to affidavits filed by the FBI and the Secret Service, the agent, posing as a weapons and explosives expert, met Lal Singh and another conspirator in a New York hotel in January. The men told the agent they planned the "revolutionary overthrow" of the Indian Government and, to this end, they wanted to create a loss of confidence in the government by bombing bridges, hotels, government buildings and a nuclear power plant.

The men asked the agent, according to the affidavit, to supply machine guns and explosives. This meeting, and others, were bugged with hidden microphones.

A Sikh leader in Canada said yesterday that a telephone call to the New York Times claiming responsibility for the Air India explosion on behalf of the Sikh Student Federation was a hoax. Mr Gurcharan Singh, former president of the Federation of Sikh Societies of Canada, said he had been in contact with Sikhs throughout the US and Canada and was satisfied with the students' denial that they had made the call.

He said "As Canadians, both communities know the utility of bringing a quarrel across the world. You have to remember, too, that the explosion killed of all communities, Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims. We believe that between 35 to 40 Sikhs were killed in the plane."

Police have been keeping a close watch on Sikhs in the Vancouver area where a large number of the faith have settled.

Mr Donald Mazankowski, the Transport Minister, said there may have been a breach of security at Toronto involving the Air-India flight which originated here on Saturday night.



A door from the ill-fated Air-India jumbo jet floating in the sea off the Irish coast

Security on agenda at EEC Milan summit

From Ian Murray, Brussels
The European summit in Milan at the end of the week will review the problem of terrorism in the light of the Air India disaster and the TWA hijack.

EEC transport ministers, meeting in Luxembourg yesterday, discussed air security at length and agreed it was something which needed to be studied as soon as possible at the highest possible community level.

In a statement the ministers "firmly condemned any criminal interference in civil aviation" and said they renewed the determination of their governments to ensure that maximum security was enforced.

An official involved in the discussions said ministers would not issue any detailed plans for combating terrorism because that would help the people they were trying to deter. On the Air India disaster it was felt inappropriate to make

Canada strengthens flight security

From John Best, Montreal
Canada moved yesterday to strengthen security on all foreign flights except those bound for the United States. The new measures include increased checks by dogs trained to sniff out explosives, wider use of X-ray and improved visual surveillance.

Passengers are now required to be at the airport two hours ahead of departure time, instead of the usual one hour. In addition, a 24-hour holding period has been clamped on cargo brought into Canada by

Canada strengthens flight security

air from overseas except for perishable goods. At the same time, Canadian officials outlined precautions taken in connection with cargo carried on international flights originating in Canada.

Mr David Austin, spokesman for the Dept of Transport, said that when cargo is delivered to the airport it is allowed on board the aircraft without screening only if the shipper is personally known to officials of the airline. The spokesman added that there was "no specific threat" against Air-India's flight 182. That was why the Boeing 747-

Canada strengthens flight security

was allowed to take off from Montreal on Saturday night despite the retention of three pieces of luggage that failed to pass the security check.

HEATHROW SAFETY: Security at London's Heathrow airport has been substantially tightened after the Air-India disaster. (The Press Association reports). Although the British Airports Authority and police have refused to discuss new procedures, it is understood that several airlines have had their security classifications upgraded and staff are making more detailed checks on luggage and passengers.

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# Israel will continue to free Shia detainees despite public scepticism

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

After the release of 31 Lebanese detainees yesterday, the Israeli authorities made it clear that the gradual freeing of prisoners from the Adit camp in north-east Israel is to continue despite the opposition of right-wing members of the ruling National Unity coalition. An official communiqué from the military command in Tel Aviv attempted to support the claim - widely dismissed by Israeli politicians and the Israeli press - that yesterday's releases were totally unrelated to the continuing ordeal of the US hostages held in Beirut. The communiqué, approved by Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister, concluded, "The Israeli Defence Force will continue its policy of releasing detainees in accordance with the security situation in the area, as was stated when the detainees were transferred from Ansar to Israel on a temporary basis".

It is understood that an unpublished crisis meeting of Israel's inner cabinet on Sunday night, the release of the 31 was opposed by three leading ministers from Likud block, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, Mr Ariel Sharon and Mr Moshe Arens, who argued that it was both hasty and premature. They also claimed it would be interpreted as an Israeli capitulation to terror. There was widespread scepticism among ordinary Israelis about the Government's efforts to deny any link between the release and the TWA hijack. Many people dismissed the form of words used by senior ministers as what one Jerusalemite described as "a face saving device". The popular Tel Aviv newspaper *Ma'ariv* described the releases as a gesture to the US. "For whom were the repeated assurances that there was no connection between the releases

and the hijacking intended?" the paper asked. "The hijackers obviously will not be convinced, and the Israeli public will also wonder why the Prime Minister had to awaken Secretary of State Shultz at 2 in the morning if, in fact, there is not any link." Mr Mordechai Vershubsky, a member of Shinui, one of the smaller parties in the ruling coalition was even more scathing. He dismissed the claims of no linkage as ridiculous, adding that if that had been the case, the Israelis should have released all 766 detainees from Adit immediately. Noting that releases of other Lebanese detainees are expected to follow soon, another Tel Aviv newspaper, *Yediot Ahrorit* concluded that even if Israel claimed it was acting alone and not being forced by the hijackers to release the Shias "the world will nevertheless perceive the release as surrender".

# US gloom on hijack hostages

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Gloom has settled over American attempts here to free the TWA hostages as it has become clear that neither side is willing to admit in public that Israel's release of 31 Shia Muslim prisoners could be a conciliatory move. Both President Reagan and Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, at the weekend ruled out any link. Mr Reagan said the release was a matter for Israel law that had nothing to do with the American hostages, and Mr Shultz insisted that no group of terrorists should be able to create a connection simply by asserting it. But even if there were private

hopes here that the action would lead to movement in Beirut, the State Department has been discouraged by the hard line of Mr Nabih Berr, the Shia Amal militia leader, whose forces are insisting on freedom for all the detainees still held in Israel. Yesterday he seemed to harden his demands by insisting also on a withdrawal of American warships from the Lebanese coast area, a condition seen as evidence of mounting pressure on him from extremists and the Hezbollah (Party of God) militia. President Reagan repeated his pledge on his return from Camp David not to resort to a military response as long as the hostages remained captive.

But Mr Shultz, lamenting public speculation on the movement of US forces, refused to rule out possible retaliation after the crisis was over. He also gave a warning against underestimating President Reagan's determination, decisiveness and toughness. But his Administration now appears to accept the discouraging fact that no easy solution is in sight, and that the hostages may remain captive for many more days, if not weeks. Whatever negotiations there are behind the scenes, the uncertainties of who is in charge in Beirut and the fragility of the Israeli coalition government mean that neither side may finally be able to take politically risky decisions.

# Prayers of thanks in the sand of Tyre

From Robert Fisk, Ras al-Bayada, southern Lebanon

Wafia Banjak sat on the steps of a ruined villa yesterday afternoon and waited for her son to come home. She had hung out yellow bunting for Ali. Indeed, she did not even know if he would be among the 31 prisoners released by the Israelis. She was a plump woman in a brown dress with her scarf tied back tight round her head, a farmer's wife who simply did not understand the connection between the TWA hijacking and the group of young men climbing from two grey-painted Israeli Army lorries through the heat haze down the road. It would be difficult to imagine a scene more remote from that jet on the apron at Beirut airport. Above us towered the chalk cliffs of Ras al-Bayada, so white that even the Roman writer Pliny talked of them. A dried-up river bed lay between us and the prisoner release upon which so many hopes in the United States were attached. As the cicadas hissed indifferently from the hot, midday overcast, an Israeli Shin Bet agent ordered a gunman for Israel's "South Lebanon Army" militia to push open a brown iron gate, and through it drove an old American school bus with the prisoners inside. Each was in a black and red tracksuit. Most had beards. Many of them craned from the windows and held out the plastic-coated steel wrist-clamps which had just been cut from



Taste of freedom: One of the 31 freed prisoners welcomed by a relative in Tyre

their arms by the Israelis. All of them shouted "Allahu Akbar" (God is most great) when they drove to freedom. They looked stunned rather than happy. Nor was it surprising. What did they feel about the TWA hijacking, we shouted through the windows? "What are you talking about?" one of the bearded men replied. They had not been told. They knew

nothing of the American hostages in Beirut. With six car-loads of gunmen and three car-loads of Red Cross officials escorting their bus, the 31 drove to Tyre and there on the beach they knelt down - most of them - and prayed, the sand sticking to their faces and hair as they touched their foreheads to the ground. Abdul-Majid Saleh, an Amal Politburo member, stood on the top of the bus with his long beard flowing in the wind. "We will not accept that this is going to be the last batch [of prisoners] released," he cried. "All our men must be freed." Wafia Banjak did not hear him. She had already gone home. Her son was still in prison.

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# Near perfect mission thrills space chiefs

From Our Correspondent, Washington

The shuttle Discovery returned to Earth yesterday after a near-perfect space mission during which its international crew launched three communications satellites, deployed and retrieved an astronomy satellite

and successfully tested a Star Wars laser tracking system. The space ship, with its seven astronauts, including a Saudi prince and a French test pilot, made a smooth landing on a desert runway at Edwards Air

Force base in California, after a week-long mission of 111 orbits. NASA officials are thrilled with this eighteenth shuttle mission. It carried out the first successful space shuttle test of President Reagan's Strategic

Defence Initiative research programme on Friday when a bluish-green laser beam was bounced off the Discovery. A NASA spokesman said: "The mission was very successful."

# Motorist sentenced for death of Britons

Athens - A Greek electronics engineer convicted of killing two British women in a hit-and-run accident on January 18, was sentenced to 27 months imprisonment for manslaughter yesterday but was freed pending appeal (Mario Modiano writes). George Panayotopoulos, aged 35, surrendered to police 24 hours after his car hit Miss Lesley Crawford, aged 25, of Falkirk, Scotland, and Miss Anne Gaffney, aged 22, of Stafford. In his defence the driver said he did not realize what had happened until the next day because it was dark and raining hard.

# Sudan restores Ethiopia links

Khartoum (AP) - Sudan and neighbouring Ethiopia have agreed to resume full diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors soon. Major General Fadulla Nassir Burma, of the ruling Transitional Military Council, said. He also told a news conference that Ethiopia has agreed to stop aiding rebels in southern Sudan, a big source of friction between the two countries since 1983.

# US walkout

Moscow (Reuters) - A senior US Embassy official, Mr Mark Parris, walked out of a meeting here commemorating the foundation of the United Nations yesterday, accusing Soviet Foreign Ministry officials of making offensive remarks about the United States.

# £15m for Rock

Gibraltar - Britain's decision to spend £15 million on improving housing for armed forces personnel in Gibraltar has sparked resentment among the 2,000 people on the local housing waiting list.

# In-flight dive

Grand Rapids, Michigan (AP) - An American Airlines jet with 70 people on board dived suddenly to avoid an oncoming aircraft over Lake Michigan, injuring three flight attendants and a passenger.

# Border protest

Vienna - Austria has protested to Yugoslavia about the weekend shooting by border guards of a Czechoslovak refugee making an illegal crossing.

# Bomb attack

Luxembourg (AP) - Police believe a bomb caused an explosion at a natural gas plant here yesterday, the fourth bomb attack in Luxembourg in two months.

# Apartheid relaxed on railways

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa is to relax 75 years of apartheid on the railways from September 1 by introducing unmarked coaches on inter-city and suburban trains which will be open to passengers of all races. Mr Hendrik Schoeman, the Minister of Transport, said however that the "established right" of whites to travel in coaches reserved solely for their use would be protected, and some would thus continue to be set aside for them. The same would apply to station waiting-rooms, lavatories and restaurants. Those unmarked would be open to all races, but others would continue to be labelled "whites only". This tentative move indicates how tenaciously whites cling even to "petty apartheid", the racial segregation of public amenities which, far from disappearing, is still much in evidence. Most buses are still segregated, as are cinemas, swimming pools and most hotels and restaurants. A few "international" hotels and restaurants, issued with special licences, are open to all races.

# Man in the News

## The outsider who follows Pertini

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The irony of the election of Francesco Cossiga as Italy's eighth president by as near acclamation as the constitution allows, is that he is something of an outsider.

He has been prime minister and held other important offices including that of Minister of the Interior, and until his election last night was president of the Senate. But he is far from fitting any pattern in Italian politics.

He is a Christian Democrat, who was close to Aldo Moro, the former head of the party, who was kidnapped and murdered by terrorists in the spring of 1978.

Signor Cossiga had good personal relationships with the Communists, in part because he was related to Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader who died a year ago. Both Moro and Berlinguer were original characters, influential and impressive rather than typical.

When Moro offered Signor Cossiga the Ministry of the Interior in 1976, he was reluctant to accept explaining: "I am a man in doubt." Moro replied: "So am I, which is why I've chosen you."

The murder of Moro was a cruel shock to Signor Cossiga, and a turning point in his life. He promptly carried out the promise he had made at the first news of the kidnapping, that he would resign as Minister of the Interior when the incident had been resolved.

His departure won him widespread respect. In fact his honesty belies his own wry comment that Italians really prefer cunning fellows in their politicians so that they may both perversely admire them and grumble about them.

Signor Cossiga, like Berlinguer, comes from Sardinia, but whereas the Communist could never live down his remote origins of Spanish nobility, Signor Cossiga is constantly described as Anglo-Saxon in



Signor Cossiga: Described as Anglo-Saxon in manner.

manner. He knows English, and is one of the few Italian leaders who create a reasonably harmonious working relationship with Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

He reads widely, and makes a hobby of amateur radio transmission and reception, using the code name Andy Capps.

Somewhat higher up the cultural scale is the regard in which he holds Thomas More. He is deeply religious, and attached to Opus Dei, yet proud of the friendships he has among leading Anglicans.

His domestic life is uncomplicated. He describes his wife as his first and only love, and they have a son and a daughter. At 56 he is the youngest head of state the republic has had, just as he was the youngest senator to preside over the senate.

Before entering politics as a full-time occupation, he studied and then taught constitutional law. This experience and his practical work as prime minister, minister for Bureaucratic Reform, and presiding officer of the Senate, give him a special insight into the problems of constitutional change. Improvements in the constitution are much in the air these days particularly in the field of the strengthening of the executive.

# Prostitution racket broken up

Islamabad - Four people are reported to have been arrested in Karachi on charges of white slave trading, selling about 500 destitute girls and women, for prostitution (Hasan Akhtar writes).

According to a Karachi press report, the Federal Investigation Agency made the arrests after the freeing of 13 women who apparently had entered Pakistan without legal travel documents.

The women were said to have been kept by their captors in a den in a slum area under round-the-clock guard. Similar cases of poor Bangladeshi girls freed from the clutches of white slave traders have been reported from some other towns in Pakistan in the past few years.

# EEC changes rules to ease the driver's lot

Brussels - New, more restful but flexible working hours for coach and lorry drivers were agreed by transport ministers of the EEC meeting in Luxembourg yesterday (Ian Murray writes).

They mean that drivers must have at least 180 hours off over each four weeks, instead of the compulsory 40 hours a week at present. At the same time they can drive up to nine hours a day instead of the eight hour maximum at present.

Driver will not be allowed to drive for more than six days consecutively and must be then given a minimum of 36 hours off if they are at home or 24 hours off if they are away from home.

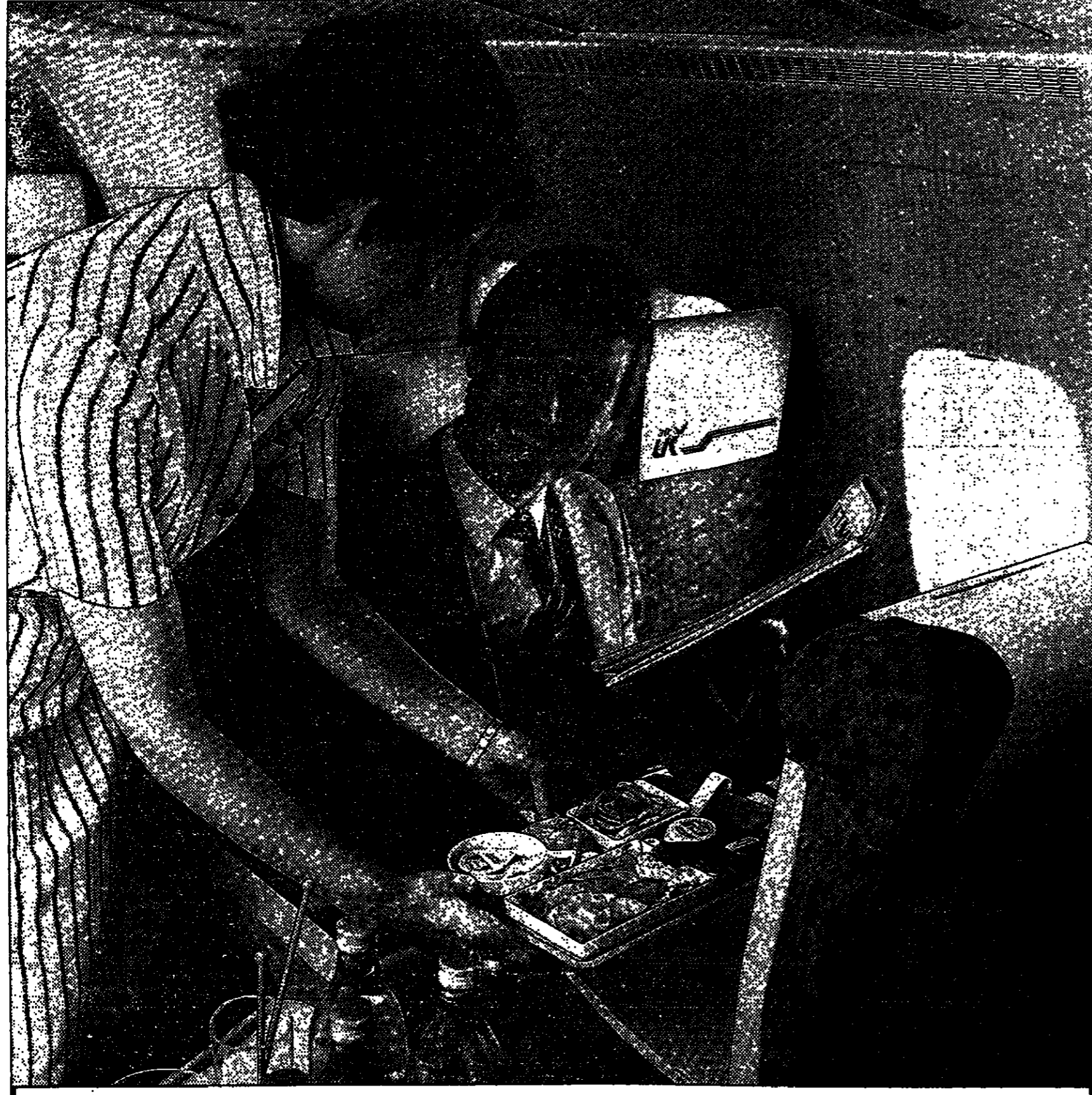
The new rules will come into force next year because they will need secondary legislation in

some member states and a great deal of reeducation will be needed, improving reprogramming the "spy in the cab" tachograph.

Research paper: the EEC should be prepared to spend between 6 and 8 per cent of its total budget on research by 1990, Herry Karl-Heinz Narjes, the Commissioner responsible for the subject, said in Brussels yesterday.

He was unveiling the Commission's new White Paper Towards a Technological Community.

The White Paper sets out 10 main fields for Community research, including five suggested by France. They include information technology, biomolecular and genetic study. EEC VAT BILL, page 12



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Leadi may disp ture  
USSR  
Britons in E  
Tami



# Leading Green may quit in dispute over future coalition

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

Herr Otto Schily, who with Frau Petra Kelly is one of the two best-known Green members of the Bundestag, said yesterday that he was considering whether he should remain a member of the movement.

If he decides not to, it is assumed he will sit in Parliament as an independent and, in due course, may join the Social Democratic Party, the reason for this struggle with his conscience is a dispute in which he and Frau Kelly are on opposite sides.

It is between the fundamentalists, who are against forming a coalition with the Social Democrats after the next general election in 1987, and the "realists", who are in favour. The two sides are known as the *Fundis* and the *Realos*.

The Greens devoted last weekend to a fractious debate on the issue at a conference at Hagen. This is part of North Rhine-Westphalia where, in a recent *Land* election, the Greens did badly.

Their setback was thought to have been made worse by the unpopularity, among the Ruhr industrial workers, of some of the more unbridled policies with which they had become associated. For example, a

# Party faithful carry Mugabe banner

Although Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, dominates the Zanu(PF) election campaign, it is not entirely a one-man show. Jan Raath, Harare Correspondent, reports in this second of three articles on the other Zanu(PF) political figures campaigning for re-election.

There was barely a ripple of surprise when Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, chose his 80 candidates for the black elections taking place on Monday and Tuesday next week. Most of them had obtained their qualifications to stand for the party through being members of the Central Committee elected and appointed at the Zanu(PF) congress last year.

## ZIMBABWE ELECTIONS

All of the party's powerful Politburo are standing, except for two service chiefs, a trusted administrator, a former deputy minister who is believed to have run foul of the party's financial leadership code and Mr Mugabe's Ghanaian-born wife, Sally.

Responsible for Zanu(PF)'s election campaign is Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the party's chief political commissar and Minister of Transport. Under his direction, townships and rural centres throughout the country have been alive with rallies every weekend for the last month, to ensure victory in the eastern two thirds of the

country and to try to drive a wedge in the support for Mr Joshua Nkomo's party in the west.

Outspoken, eloquent with a flair for Shakespearean quotes, Dr Ushewokunze has run his new portfolio uncontentiously, in sharp contrast to his tenure as Minister of Health and later of Home Affairs when hundreds of skilled medical staff and policemen resigned over his caustic anti-white tirades in the first three years of independence.

Dr Ushewokunze, who runs a ranch in Matabeleland and a prosperous medical practice in Bulawayo, has begun to earn the confidence of the business community for his strenuous efforts to revive the national railways and airline, both of them under the stress of mismanagement and financial scandals.

Dr Edmond Zvobgo, a Harvard University law graduate and the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, is assigned the task of minister responsible for elections.

With an election directorate of civil servants, Dr Zvobgo set in operation the complex legal and administrative machinery for an election within days of the result of the report of the boundary commission.

His attempt three weeks ago to brief opposition parties on the electoral process met with a swift rebuttal. He was told that he had no right to address the meeting because he was a candidate, as such as the other party leaders were. Despite that, Dr Zvobgo has been the model of urbanity in his public



Mr Nyagumbo (left) and Dr Zvobgo: Two senior Mugabe lieutenants and prime movers in the election campaign.

dealings with the press and the opposition.

Last year he fell badly from grace when he was dropped from the Politburo at the party congress. His selection to the central committee was ensured by astute juggling with other conference delegates. He is using a popular black-oriented South African magazine, *Drum*, for libel damages amounting to £250,000.

Concern is felt for Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, who occupies the third position in the Politburo hierarchy and who played a leading part in April in subduing a reign of fear by the party's youth wing. Mr Nyagumbo, who spent close on 20 years in detention under white rule, was involved in a

head-on collision in Harare in April. He spent weeks in hospital during which he underwent surgery and is still ill. He spoke for a few minutes, sharing the platform with Mr Mugabe, at a meeting in the Harare township of Highfield, and had to be helped back to his seat.

His absence puts a strain on the party organization where he served as the chief trouble shooter, travelling almost non-stop and under pressure of frequent meetings to deal with the party's volatile internal politics.

Mr Edgar Tekere, the former party secretary-general who was acquitted on a technicality of charges of murdering a white farmer in

1980, continues to play a cameo part in Zimbabwean politics.

Left largely to run the solidly pro-Mugabe eastern province of Matabeleland where he is party chairman and known as Automatic Two Boy for his rapid-fire capacity for swift organization, he appears to be out of the mainstream of politics in the capital with little chance of regaining his powerful position on the Politburo.

He presided dramatically at a rally for Mr Mugabe in Mutare presenting to the crowd a recitation by a four-year-old boy of a liberation war song, *Zimbabwe is Bloody*. Recently he offered his services as "a dove bearing an olive branch in troubled Matabeleland", but he threatened to drop the olive branch and "start shooting birds" if he received a hostile response.

Dr Bernard Chidzero, the Minister of Finance, who late last year turned down a chance to return to his old job in Geneva as a director of Unctad, has been thrust into the hurly burly of party politics to which he is a stranger. His speech at a rally two weeks ago in a Harare township was believed to be his first encounter with "povo" (a phrase picked up in the party's exile in Mozambique, meaning "the masses").

Though highly valued by the Government and the private sector for his financial acumen, Dr Chidzero is unlikely to have much appeal to labourers in his constituency of Harare, who are keenly aware of the tax he imposed last year on the low income group.

Tomorrow: The Opposition

# Denktas gets boost from settlers in Cyprus

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

A centre-right government appeared likely for the Turkish Cypriots yesterday with the emergence of the diminutive renaissance party from the weekend's general elections as a welcome coalition partner for the National Unity Party which fell short of securing for itself the absolute majority in the 50-strong parliament elected for five years.

According to unofficial results, the NUP founded and headed until recently by Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, won 24 seats while the Renaissance Party, supported by settlers from Turkey, cleared the 8 per cent hurdle to get four seats in the legislature. The left-wing Republican Turkish and Socialist Liberation parties, opposed to wide powers granted to Mr Denktas as President through a constitutional referendum last month, secured 12 and 10 seats respectively.

Mr Denktas, elected President a fortnight ago, defeating the left-wing challengers, was expected to ask Mr Dervis Eroglu, the NUP leader to form the Government with the backing of the Renaissance Party.

The election consolidates Mr Denktas's power in the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", which is recognised only by Turkey.

Motorist sentenced for death of Briton  
Sudan restores Ethiopia links  
US walkout  
£15m for Rte  
in-flight drw  
Border pr  
Bomb attad  
Aparthe relaxed on railway



## USSR: Viktoras Petkus

By Caroline Moorehead  
Urgent appeals have been made for the International Red Cross to find out the whereabouts and health of the jailed Lithuanian dissident Viktoras Petkus. His family have had no news of him for many months and in recent years he has undergone two operations to remove a cancerous growth from his face.

## PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Last heard of in Kuchino camp in the Far East region of the Ural mountains, he is known to have lost a lot of weight during three years under the severe regime at Chistopol prison, and to be suffering from increasingly poor eyesight.

Mr Petkus is an expert on Lithuanian history and poetry and has translated at least part of the Bible into Lithuanian. In November 1976, in Vilnius, he helped form the Lithuanian Helsinki Monitoring Group.

The next summer he was arrested and in July 1978 found guilty by the Lithuanian Supreme Court of harbouring anti-Soviet literature, of attempting to organize a "supreme committee of the national movements of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania" and of preparing documents for the Helsinki group.

He was sentenced to 10 years' hard labour, and five years' enforced exile from Lithuania, the third in a series of lengthy prison sentences on a variety of dissident charges that began in 1947.

## One million stranded in Bangladesh

Dhaka (Reuters) - More than a million people, many marooned on narrow dykes, battled to survive Bangladesh's latest flood disaster yesterday and officials said they could do little to help them.

Troops and police said they had rescued about 20,000 families since monsoon floods surged through large areas of the north and east at the weekend, stranding hundreds of thousands.

Officials said relief camps opened by the Government were full and thousands seeking food and shelter were being turned away each day.

They said many people were clinging to the roofs of their thatched homes or riding the floods on rafts made from banana trees without food, clothes or drinking water.

Thousands were forced to drink muddy floodwaters to stay alive and officials said: "We cannot rule out fears of an epidemic in the devastated regions."

Troops were sent in to mount a rescue operation less than a month after 11,000 people were killed by tidal waves caused by a cyclone.

A police superintendent at Habiganj told Reuters: "Money, wheat, and old clothes are coming in every day, from the Government's relief fund or the Red Cross."

"But they are just too inadequate considering the number of months you have to fill."

Refugees plucked to safety from Moulvibazar said rescue teams were using only about a dozen small boats and ferries to save flood victims, some of whom managed to stay alive by climbing tall trees.

Officials said relief supplies had been slow because helicopters were unable to land in flood-affected areas where water was lapping at the roofs of houses.

Only 12 people are known to have died so far in the floods, all of them from the Moulvibazar area. But Dhaka weather bureau predicted more rain over the next few days and said the floods could get worse.

UPDATE ON IBM, JUNE 1985.

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\*Source: Times 1,000, 1984-85



## Britons off to poor start in European bridge

From a Bridge Correspondent, Salsomaggiore, Italy

Britain made an inauspicious start on the first day of the 37th European Bridge Championship open series in Salsomaggiore, Northern Italy. After a first-round bye, for which they were credited with the above-average score, they met Iceland in the second round.

The first half was a low-scoring affair, with the British leading 18-14.

In the second half they were heavily outscored, 46-22, to leave Iceland the winners by 18-12.

Poland, a point behind France after two rounds, would have led had they not suffered a penalty of two victory points for leaving the closed room before they had been released. Switzerland and Belgium have received like penalties for the same offence.

## Tamils storm hospital

Colombo (Reuters) - Tamil separatist guerrillas stormed a hospital and fought a gun battle with troops yesterday, shattering a week-long truce in Sri Lanka, officials said.

One guerrilla was killed in the clash in the Mannar district.

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# THE ARTS

## Television How the end began

Kwame Nkrumah eventually became one more testimony to the truth of the adage that absolute power corrupts absolutely, but Africa may consider itself indebted to his early impetuosity. It was he who pushed a British Labour Government into enabling the Gold Coast to become Africa's first colony to gain independence, in 1957. In the next 10 years, 31 African countries shook off the colonial yoke.

Nkrumah himself may have owed something to Mr Colin Murray, a police superintendent in Accra. It was Mr Murray, upright and forthright in Granada's *East of Empire* on Channel 4 last night, who was responsible for the incident in 1948 that escalated the pressure for independence.

Mr Murray described how he and his patrol of 12 policemen stood between a crowd of 2,000, protesting against the treatment of former servicemen, and the seat of government. He gave the order to fire and, when his patrol ignored it, seized a rifle from one of them and shot down the leader. He fired five more shots and the crowd "made off".

In the subsequent riots, 29 people died and 200 were injured. The United Gold Coast Convention was stirred to action, which was not fast enough for its paid general secretary, Nkrumah, who broke away to form his own Convention People's Party. His subsequent imprisonment after a campaign of strikes and boycotts failed to impede its growth. His vice-chairman, Mr Komla Gbedemah, was coming out of prison as he went in and set himself to make certain his leader was not forgotten.

Mr Gbedemah thought his own reception party of two inadequate and made sure that other "prison graduates" had a reception party of thousands. He introduced insignia for those imprisoned for anti-imperial offences which became increasingly popular.

The CPP won the 1951 elections and Nkrumah, with two years still to serve, had to be released. Not everyone had been persuaded he was a saviour. The Ashanti and the people of the northern territories feared domination by Accra.

In 1956 Nkrumah won the election he had been obliged by a Conservative British Government to hold. Safeguards for the dissenting tribes were written into the constitution but Nkrumah observed that he could drive a coach and horses through them. After independence, of course, he did.

Dennis Hackett

## Paris galleries A couple linked only by their difference

Sexual politics in the arts can sometimes make strange bedfellows. But it also tends on occasion to force apart married couples who have seemed to be perfectly happy with their condition. One such - literal as well as metaphorical - is that made up of Sonia and Robert Delaunay, who are at the moment having closely associated but firmly separated tributes (one catalogue, two distinct shows) at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, until September 8. For a long time their artistic and personal relations presented no problem: they were exact contemporaries (so 1985 is the centenary of both their births), and from the moment of their marriage in 1910 to Robert's death in 1941 they appear to have been happily united, with Sonia Stern, late of the Ukraine, adopting her married name to work under, and continuing proudly to use it right up until her own death in 1979.

It was only towards the end of her life, and in the six years since, that people seriously started to worry about which of them was the better artist, and to propose a view whereby the subjugation of women had somehow kept Sonia out of the limelight, in an underserved inferior position to her famous husband. If she never gave any sign of worrying about this, there have been plenty of feminist critics, male and female, to do it for her. Ironically, their very attention has made it difficult to regard the two artists as individuals, and yet again with this dual commemoration the old arguments are resumed.

The best thing is probably to get them out of the way at once. Clearly the two Delaunays were closely related in their characteristic motifs, especially the discs of variegated colour which came from their shared interest in the physics of colour vision. But, beyond that, one would seldom be likely to mistake the one for the other, even when they are working in the same medium.

And the point is that they relatively seldom are. Robert was a painter above all and the little design he did was very much a by-product. Sonia did do some easel paintings, mostly early on, and most of them lack conviction. Very soon, however, she found her true *métier* in applied art. She was one of the most brilliant and undated costume designers of the Twenties, she was an inspired creator of fabrics, printed graphics, carpets, playing cards, china and glass almost anything you can think of. Her influence was thus felt, probably, far more widely than that of her more specialized husband, since it touched on and transformed the taste of many who were not conscious of being "interested in art". Indeed, the currency of her designs, even today, possibly robs them a bit of their surprise value in the present show; they are superb, but they are also familiar.

Robert's painting, on the other hand, though it has not lacked for showings in the last few years, particularly in France, still has its salutary shocks. The very early works, breaking their subjects into large blobs of colour (too

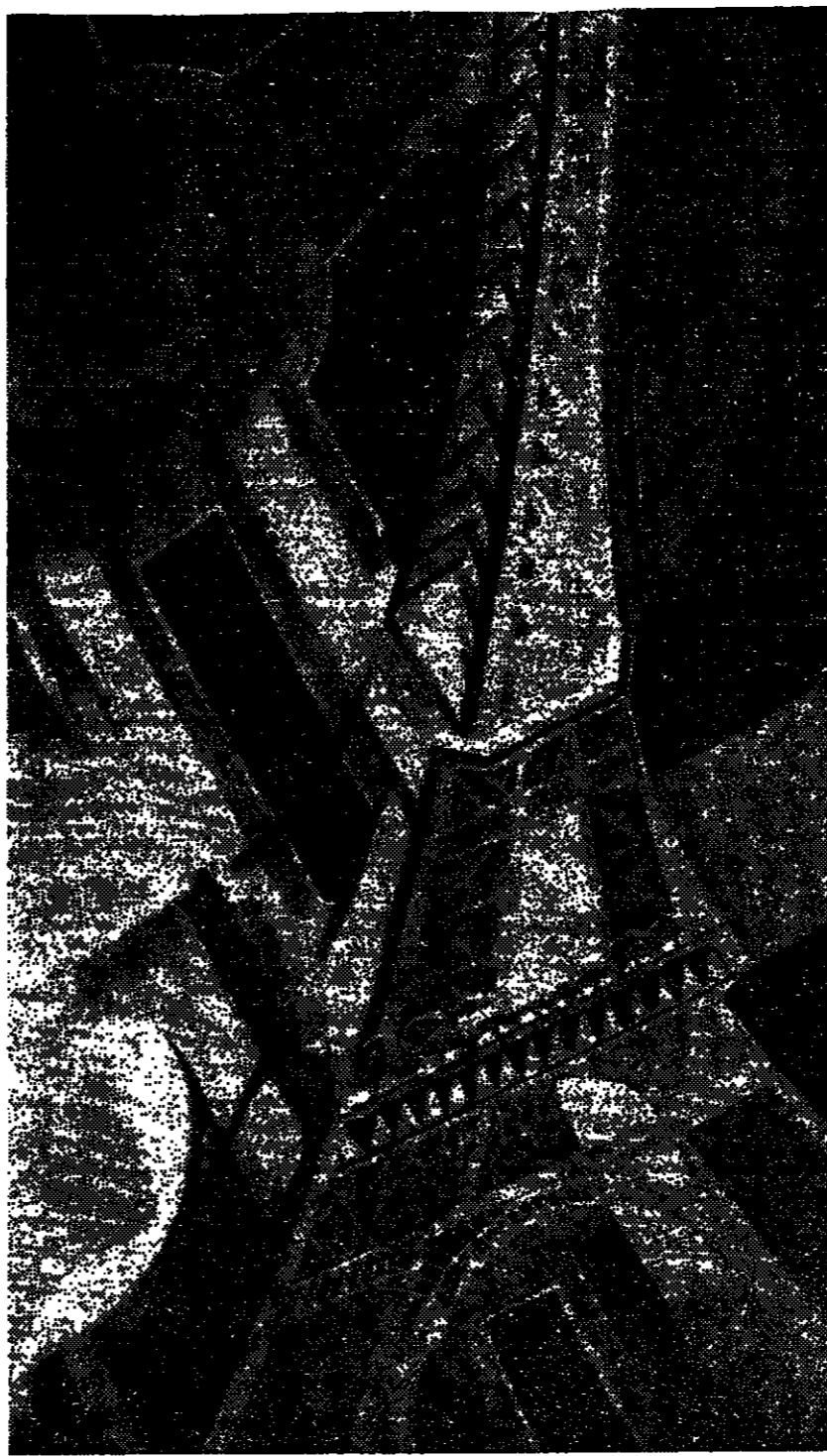
large to be really pointilliste), vibrate amazingly from the wall, and the dissolving or exploding Eiffel Towers deriving from his brush with classic Cubism have the one element which that very deliberately does without: brilliantly refracted colour to go with the studiously fragmented form. Robert remains no easier to pigeonhole than Sonia: ultimately they do go together because there is no one else with whom they can be so satisfactorily linked.

Below the Delaunay shows, MAM (as they now like to call it, less cumbersome) is - like most of the galleries in Paris, it seems - in a state of turmoil and renewal, as the galleries for the permanent collection find a new shape. Even discounting the excavations in the forecourt of the Louvre, which are eventually going to give rise to Pei's glass pyramid entrance, in the last week or two a couple of major transformations have been unveiled.

At the Centre Pompidou the ground floor and mezzanine have been cunningly remodelled, giving, most importantly, a new space to the Musée national d'art moderne which it can use, while waiting for the completion of a facelift for its major galleries in September, as a venue for temporary exhibitions. At present it has, until August 19, a rather glum display of more or less conceptual work by David Tremlett, Palermo and Jean-Pierre Bertrand, which inevitably sets irresponsible generalizations about the normal talents of a child of five trembling on the lips, and a collection of dubious new acquisitions by the Société des amis du Musée, which prompt the surrealistic but not entirely idiotic speculation: what more, less or different might the Société des ennemis du Musée be likely to offer?

At the Musée des Arts Décoratifs also there are new and long-awaited galleries on view: the permanent collection, which has been largely unseeable for some years now, is finally reopened. Most of the galleries, flanking the central exhibition area, seem a bit cramped and crowded, and there are admittedly clear signs that some of the arrangements are still quite provisional, but the twentieth-century section, from Art Nouveau to Art Deco, is a real triumph, showing off to perfection the museum's unrivalled collection of French art glass and assembling a superb succession of classic rooms reconstructed.

The principal exhibition on at the moment is a large retrospective devoted to "Pornocrates" himself, Felicien Rops (until July 22). This is the first time I know of that quite so many of his gleefully, satirically obscene drawings and etchings have been on show in a highly respectable context, and it must be said that visitors seem to take so many phallic fantasies in their stride and no walls come tumbling down. It must be confessed too that Rops was extraordinarily inventive in that department, and that these works are essential to the proper understanding of his strange and personal progress from the world of Guys, Daumier and Doré, through the Belle Époque to



Robert Delaunay's *Le Tour Eiffel* (1926): a salutary shock after his brush with classic Cubism

something closely akin to Ensor at his most visionary. Most of his oil paintings are a bit drab, but in black-and-white the sparkle of his line and the devilry of his vision are equalled by very few.

At the Palais Galliera there is a wonderful show, *L'Éventail: Miroir de la Belle Époque* (until October 27), which tells you all you could possibly want to know (and maybe more) about the economic, artistic and social importance of the fan at the turn of the century, including maps locating the innumerable tradesmen involved and sacrificing statistics on birds slaughtered for feathers and such - as well, of course, as many dazzlingly beautiful examples of the fan as an attractive shape for major artists.

The Paris Art Centre (of erstwhile Peter Brook fame) has until July 6 a large-scale retrospective devoted to the painting and theatre designs of Leon Gischia, covering work from 68 of his

82 years and showing an unexpectedly rigorous and consistent progression from slightly expressionistic beginnings, through the decorative and easy-to-take, to his present style of total abstraction.

And that other semi-public foundation Artcurial has until July 27 two important exhibitions, *Les Noces Catalanes*, which documents the rapport between Barcelona and Paris since the turn of the century with lots of unfamiliar paintings and sculptures, even by such well-known figures as Picasso and Dalí, and, oddly but pleasingly, a *mêlée* extensive retrospective for our own Kenneth Armitage, than he has achieved in Britain for some years now - out of which he emerges with great credit and widespread gallic approval. And downstairs there is a further show devoted to the decorative work of Sonia Delaunay.

John Russell Taylor

## Opera Charming innocence

### Beauty and the Beast St John's

Stephen Oliver's *Beauty and the Beast*, first seen at fresco at last year's Batignano Festival in the grounds of the designer Adam Pollock's seventeenth-century monastery, has now been brought to London, and sensibly indoors, by Musica nel Chiostro, the group for whom it was conceived. How effective it was in the open, with singers, players and audience trailing from orchard to yard to field, I cannot say, but Graham Vick, the producer, and Russell Craig, the designer, have between them created something that works marvellously well in a conventional setting.

Well, perhaps St John's is not all that conventional, and neither is this staging. The orchestra pit, for example, is sunk into the centre of the platform, itself sited in the middle of the nave, and the action is extended to the east end of the church, where stands a huge and grotesque effigy whose arms are manipulated by the Fairy, guiding the Merchant to the Beast's castle. The props are pretty basic - a couple of tables, some crockery, a few chairs, a battered metal trunk, while Fra Bristow's costumes come straight from the pantomime, down to the Fairy's spectacles.

Oliver's vocal style, with its angular, elaborately expressive lines, is reminiscent of Tip-

pett's, and is just as acutely characterized, at the same time fitting the text (his own translation from Carlo Collodi's Italian) like the proverbial glove. He seems unconcerned with methodology and makes no apparent compromises to the fact that the work is designed to attract the widest possible audience. Yet his instincts are sure-footed, and his instrumental writing (which involves psalter and zither as well as a colourful array of percussion) is woven skilfully around the action, its involvement made the more clear for the ensemble's physical proximity to things.

To this unrestrained style of story-telling the singers bring an irresistible innocence, narrating as well as discarding. Robert Dean turns in an impressive performance as the hunched Beast, evoking much sympathy, while Anne Mason's Beauty radiates a regal humility. Louisa Kennedy and Christina Bates, the two sisters, resist their coarseness, one puffing away at a cigarette, the other swigging whisky from the bottle. Henry Herford's Merchant rightly looks more like a simple woodman, too good-natured to make a fortune, and the Fairy, Linda MacLeod, dispenses justice and moralizes with the correct mix of kindness and sternness. Under Graham Vick's vital direction the players help to propel the music along with admirable confidence.

Stephen Pettitt

## Rock Ian Dury and the Blockheads Hammersmith Odeon

It was a pleasure to see Ian Dury reunited with his Blockheads on Sunday night, even if the current string of concerts, while only a holding operation, while Dury and his writing partner, Chaz Jankel, assemble new material for a forthcoming album. Since Jankel's departure in 1979 and the subsequent disintegration of the band in 1980, Dury's musical output has been erratic, and, over the last 18 months, nonexistent.

While the performance was a bit creaky at the edges, Dury commanded the proceedings with crude aplomb. Stick-like arms akimbo, his diminutive body savaged by the swiftness of a *Thunderbirds* puppet as he opened with "Spasticus Autisticus", his low, unmelodic voice chanting the nursery rhyme couplets with belligerent charm.

It is hardly his singing ability which has brought Dury to public attention, but rather his

engaging cockney personality and the earthy wit of his lyrics. "What a Waste" exposed his limited ability to hit the right note, but also demonstrated his gift for finding words to express simple, humorous thoughts with poignant whimsy. Like a fairground huckster he drew the audience in to the vaudeville world of questionable characters like "Billericay Dicky" and "Clever Trevor".

The vulgar bustle of Dury's vocals was offset by the assured sophistication of the Blockheads. The often jazz-influenced arrangements facilitated many remarkable saxophone solos from Davey Payne, while the keyboardist Mickey Gallagher added thoughtful harmonic touches throughout. While still not back of prime form, the band nevertheless retained the cohesion that was their distinctive trademark.

The balance of the material was necessarily in favour of the old songs, but the freshness of the performance bore witness to the enthusiasm with which the reunion was both undertaken and received.

David Sinclair

## Concerts

### One for the doctor

#### Montserrat Caballé Covent Garden

From the echoing of Jubal's lyre to the heavy scent of Puccini's *Crisantemi*, Sunday night's Covent Garden Recital was an affectionate, old-style parlour party in which recollection and the human voice were honoured above anything else.

Montserrat Caballé was the centre of attention and, indeed, a formidable mistress of ceremonies in her own right. But the glory of the Garden on Sunday was Alfred Alexander, doctor to the vocal chords and psyches of countless of its performers. His memorial concert was given to launch a scholarship for young singers. Three colleges who will be nominating its beneficiaries were represented too: the Royal College of Music with the Ventus Wind Quartet and some Mozart; Ronan O'Hara and Debussy's *Le jeuuse* from the Royal Northern; and the Royal Academy's Duke String Quartet with the *Crisantemi*.

Dennis O'Neill was there too, to prove the efficacy of the doctor's treatment - or, perhaps, to prove that all Welsh tenors really are Italians at heart, and that all Italian tenors are Domingo off-cuts.

Caballé herself, of course, had rather less to prove. She could allow herself to float on the froth of floritura - and indeed, her audience's memories - in arias from *Bely* and *Faust*: this was Donizetti whipped with a lot of egg-white. Her Rossini had more body; the joy in playing and placing the voice, the simplicity of a scale of tinkling vocalise recreating the Echo in *William Tell*'s "Sombre forêt".

Gaps in Handel's tercentenary celebrations are constantly being filled. Caballé conjured up performances the like of which this decade, this half-century even, is unlikely to hear live again. But putting aside their sheer stylistic idiosyncrasy and Miguel Zametani's silent-movie-style accompaniments, these arias from *Theodor*, *Rinaldo* and *Joshua*, lacked very much real presence.

Not so with the zarzuela songs. Nothing daunted by her relentlessly earthbound keyboard, Caballé's voice brightened with an unmistakable luminosity, and took flight at last with the "Canción de la paloma".

#### Christopher Kite Purcell Room

It was something of a shock to move so quickly from Cherkassky's serenely mounded Beethoven on a period piano. But the distance was not as far as one might have feared, for the Graf fortepiano which Kite used in this recital had a pleasingly even, naturally euphonious timbre (one or two high treble notes accepted), and especially in Beethoven's Op 90 Sonata he used it with restraint.

The flowing lines of this sonata were ideally suited to the piano's open, warm sound - a still, clear lake of sound, without the ripples or eddies provided by the modern instrument's rich harmonics. There was some forcefulness, too, in the staccato bass octaves which rose to dissonant chords that faded with perfect naturalness (on a Steinway they would have

had to be underplayed or cut off before their resonance had decayed).

Kite's first half had included Beethoven's "Eroica". Variations and Clementi's G minor Sonata; he returned to Beethoven variations for his encore, the sprightly but bathetic set on "God save the King", in which the piano's admirable clarity in staccato chords could be heard. Far more misty were three nocturnes by John Field, in which the pedal - following the original markings, and not those of modern editions, Kite assured us - added a haze to the beautifully worked decorations which Field places over his really very simple harmonies.

A touch more freedom and passion might not have come amiss in the performance here: Kite was cool, always tasteful and always in tune with his piano, but Weber's *Rondo brillante* came out more hiccupy than brilliant.

#### Chung/Zimmerman Festival Hall

Placing beside each other in a violin recital Weber's Four Pieces, Op 7, and Respighi's rarely heard Sonata in B Minor is akin to proposing one theory only to negate it immediately afterwards. But that is exactly what Kyung-Wha Chung and Krystian Zimmerman did on Sunday night, except that the negation, an effusive stream of impassioned lyrics, quite different from Respighi's better known exuberantly inflated orchestral works, seemed nevertheless fairly tame.

True there were a lot of notes, an Andante for example of thoroughly Puccinian fervour, and a final Passacaglia whose vigour and astonishing variety had Zimmerman leaping off his seat. But, in the end, this piece added up to much less than the Webern, succeeding only in regurgitating a Brahmsian brand of romanticism, which to be fair was the composer's intention. He disliked the musical revolution going on around him in 1917.

Webern's unprecedented economy of gesture contained a world of subtle emotions. Here the piece was delivered with some caution, Zimmerman in reticent partner, though Chung, while she obviously felt instinctively for Webern's lines, seemed curiously unwilling to

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SPECTRUM

Summertime in a callous city

Violent death has become such a familiar sight for the people of Beirut that many shrug it off as inevitable. Robert Fisk describes the daily routine of terror that has produced a careless and brutalized attitude

The death notice was small, at the very bottom of the page, in one of those thick, black boxes with which families in Lebanon still like to mourn their dead.

The paper had taken two days to reach Southern Lebanon and somehow, far behind the Israeli front lines, the news from Beirut all seemed unreal.

His home - with his father Rafiq, mother Alia and sister Mona - was a sort of haven on bad nights in Beirut where you could sip a glass of wine on the balcony, listen to the rumbling of explosions across town but feel safe if you had just returned from the Bekaa Valley.

Fuad would be amused by all this and deliberately provoke his mother by heaping praises upon those Lebanese politicians she most hated.

The death notice mentioned Mona's name and when I reached the family home they were all in black.

After Sunday lunch with friends, Fuad had been driving home with his father through a district called Kanjari.

Mona is herself a journalist and she described it all in a very straightforward way. We have learned to do that in Beirut.

Death - the sudden, violent, normal kind in Beirut - affects you less the more it happens. There is a sort of inevitability about it here now.

It's simple: someone you know will be killed, beaten or kidnapped

sort of inevitability about it here now. Someone you know is going to get killed or beaten or kidnapped and it's that simple.

Take Terry Anderson. Terry is the Associated Press bureau chief in Beirut. We still use the present tense "is" because we know he is still alive.

Terry was joking that night about the latest kidnaps in Beirut. A number of Americans had been abducted but that week two Britons had also been kidnapped.

If life in Beirut is made up of climax and anti-climax, it also involves a fair measure of downright, brutal callousness. Not many days ago, a Druze man was chatting to me in the Raouche district of Beirut, a grubby seafront strip of over-iced fish restaurants.



Shattered lives: West Beirut women bombed out of their home

Lebanese Musar 75 wine to make his point. "Maybe I should still be worried, but I think I prefer to be an American just now."

That's when they came for Terry. Just after the game, gunmen dragged him from his car while Don was put against a wall at pistol point.

As the Westerners left - diplomats as well as correspondents, businessmen and their wives - those of us who stayed on in West Beirut began to feel a bit perverse.

All day, one drove around Beirut at high speed, a lunatic Nikki Lauda, foot touching the gas pedal at traffic lights in case gunmen approached.

Uneasy peace: some sun-seekers manage to forget the terrors of Beirut

man pulled open a rusting iron door. The three bodies lay in a heap in the corner, covered in flies, dumped like sacks with neither care nor respect.

It is as if values learned in childhood are abandoned because they just no longer apply.

Many of the villagers had been massacred by the Phalange but the survivors were good, kind people.

More grapes of wrath were sown in Southern Lebanon. We are sitting in a home in Tyre, under Israeli occupation.

On the screen, an Israeli mother is holding her hands to her face, wailing in grief, and a rabbi is saying a prayer for the dead.

Written almost anywhere in Europe: St Columban, with a following of Irish monks, founded the abbey of Luxeuil in France and the monastery of Bobbio in Italy.

It takes us back to those remote days when the Pope sent St Augustine to England to convert the heathen.

The leaf was discovered last October by Mr Frank Mowery, who is in charge of conservation at the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington D.C.

While much of the great Willoughby library was sold by Lord Middleton at Christie's in 1925, the remainder is on deposit at Nottingham University.

First words: the vellum expected to sell for at least £80,000

man pulled open a rusting iron door. The three bodies lay in a heap in the corner, covered in flies, dumped like sacks with neither care nor respect.

It is as if values learned in childhood are abandoned because they just no longer apply.

Many of the villagers had been massacred by the Phalange but the survivors were good, kind people.

More grapes of wrath were sown in Southern Lebanon. We are sitting in a home in Tyre, under Israeli occupation.

On the screen, an Israeli mother is holding her hands to her face, wailing in grief, and a rabbi is saying a prayer for the dead.

Written almost anywhere in Europe: St Columban, with a following of Irish monks, founded the abbey of Luxeuil in France and the monastery of Bobbio in Italy.

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FASHION I

The sharp scent of success

This summer there have been two major fragrance launches for women: Helena Rubinstein's Barynia, floral, fruity and feminine, and Parfums d'Hermes, a spicier and sportier fragrance in an intriguing bottle shaped like a horse's bit.

Understandably nervous of following the pop music trail into men's make-up, the international names in beauty are working from fragrance, through the more traditional shaving, bath and body products male skin care.

Already well-established is Givenchy's Monsieur range of bath products. New is the Super Concentrate a perfume by any other name, with more powerful fragrance than the Eau de Toilette. The citrus-spice frag-

rance is strong in Givenchy's other range called Gentleman.

Herbs and spices are the blend of Aramis 900, a comprehensive range of products which moves further towards treatment and skin care with its body shampoos and sophisticated shave foams and soothers.

Launched this week from France, from the laboratories of the important skin-care company RoC, are a range of grooming products for men with sensitive skin. The Keops hypo-allergic range (available from Boots, and nationally), brings men's treatment products in line with women's.



Taking a shine to summer. Wet-look sleeveless jacket £28.50, flower print shorts £19.25. Both by Solar from Army and Navy stores

Shopkeepers cut and run for the U.S. It has become too much

boarded up. He had left for the United States, forever. My local dry cleaners have done the same. They told their customers a week ago that they had two days to collect their clothes. Then they, too, cut and ran for the States. It had become too much.

Yet if the values appear meaningless or warped, or non-existent, the compassion which you still find in Lebanon is all the more impressive. It comes when you least expect it.

The man who gave Todd the pen with which he wrote his last message was still alive. He stood beside a mountain stream in the village, offering a bunch of large, dark grapes.

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FASHION PEOPLE

Tie trend collared

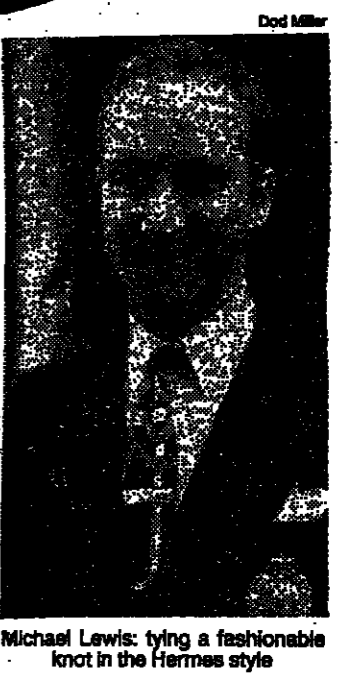
The tie that every fashion freak is desperate to own arrives in town today. But don't rush to Hermes unless you have sharp eyes and elbows and can be first through the plate glass door.

Slicing up Hermes scarves to make a ridiculously expensive tie was the brainchild of 24-year-old designer Eric Berger who has done for Hermes what Karl Lagerfeld is doing for Chanel (and with much less ballyhoo).

The tie has now become a mark of fashion class - for both sexes. I spotted fashion aficionado and arbiter Michael Lewis (right) in his Hermes tie and Tommy Nutter branded blazer.

I suppose it is a kind of conversation piece", he says. "I use a tie as a main fashion accessory so I want a bit of character with it."

Five years ago, Hermes was still synonymous with the



Michael Lewis: tying a fashionable knot in the Hermes style

horses set and you could have bought up an old scarf from a jumble sale. Now all the scarves - the more classic the better - have been bought up by the flea market generation and flaunted as a badge of style.

Men's Mecca

Menswear shops are sprouting like cabbages in the Covent Garden area. Stephen King has taken his peace pipe collection to his own shop at 53 Monmouth Street, within the same potato patch as the New Connections for Men shop in Long Acre. About to join this mecca for men is big, black and beautiful Charlie Allen, ex-RCA, whose square-cut

Showboat suits have a strong fashion following. He opens his shop in August.

From Ireland, by way of Hong Kong, comes John Rocha, who plans a Covent Garden shop (unisex) to complement his existing Dublin outlet and newly opened shop at Royal Exchange, Manchester. That sells women and men's in fine Irish fabrics that puts Rocha on the same side of the Liffey as well-established Paul Costelloe.

TALKBACK

Rights and wrongs

From Alison Davis, Organizer, Handicap Division, Society for the Protection of Unborn Children.

The article (Friday page, June 14) about Diane Munday and her concern with providing for her handicapped husband was rather strange in view of the fact that Mrs Munday is known for her opinion that when handicap strikes earliest, the sensible response is to eliminate the handicap by aborting the baby.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 679)

ACROSS: 1 Despicable person (6); 5 Small bay (4); 8 Unabridged (5); 9 Roman (7); 11 Coastal road (8); 13 Embassy (4); 15 Cinema (7,6); 17 Fe (4); 18 Disgrace marks (8); 21 Command level (7); 22 Shelter (5); 23 Island (4); 24 Preserve (6).

DOWN: 2 Happen again (5); 3 Toddler (3); 4 Severe judgement (5,8); 5 Tent area (4); 6 Flavouring pod (7); 7 Recognisable (6); 10 Castle keeper (10); 12 Apple goddess (4); 13 Explosive noise (4); 14 Garments (7); 16 Forging block (5); 18 Ballistic bend (4); 20 Focal point (3).

SOLUTION TO No 678: ACROSS: 1 Plush 4 Deviser 8 Refer 9 Sangria 10 Attested 11 Ace 13 Humiliation 17 Lark 18 Palliate 21 Ravoli 22 Linter 23 Dolphin 24 Yacht

DOWN: 1 Parlay 2 Unfit 3 Hardship 4 Dissemination 5 Vans 6 Sirocco 7 Roamer 12 Stultify 14 Unravel 15 Florid 16 Perret 19 Arctic 20 Both

Turning over the oldest leaf of all?

It may be the earliest surviving leaf from any manuscript written in England. If it isn't, it is the second or third earliest surviving leaf written in Ireland or by an Irish-trained scribe.

This astonishing piece of history has only recently been discovered - in Washington, of all places - and comes for sale at Sotheby's today.

The British Library would very much like to have it. But can they afford it? Probably not. Sotheby's price estimate is creeping upwards. When the auction was first announced they were talking of £20,000 to £30,000. Now it is £80,000 to £120,000. And all you get for that is a double page of vellum neatly written in brown ink, comprising the first and eighth pages of a hitherto unknown 7th century manuscript of Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History in a Latin translation.

The leaf was discovered last October by Mr Frank Mowery, who is in charge of conservation at the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington D.C. It formed, at the time, a limp vellum wrapper binding together two 16th century medical texts - An Hospital for the Diseased, printed in London in 1578, and Orders thought meete by her Maestie... in such Townes... infected with the Plague, of about the same date.

Vellum, made from animal skins (in this case probably a sheep), is much stronger than paper and was regularly used to strengthen book bindings. After Henry VIII closed the monasteries there were plenty of vellum manuscripts on the market and book binders bought them up to use in this way. Thus most of the very

earliest manuscript pages that have survived have been discovered in later bindings.

It is remarkable to realize that we are closer in time to the binding of this book than the binder was in 1578 to the manuscript that he was re-using.

The Folger Library, which specializes in the Tudor period, has no use for a 7th century leaf and so has decided to sell it.

It takes us back to those remote days when the Pope sent St Augustine to England to convert the heathen.

The leaf is written in a characteristically Irish script, known as half uncial or Irish majuscule, but Irish monks wandered so far afield at this period that it could have been

written almost anywhere in Europe: St Columban, with a following of Irish monks, founded the abbey of Luxeuil in France and the monastery of Bobbio in Italy.

However, the style of the script has led Sotheby's and scholars they consulted to conclude that it is most likely to have been written in England, probably at the Lindisfarne monastery founded by St Aidan. While there are fragments of two early 7th century manuscripts in Dublin which probably pre-date it, the fragments of a mid-7th century Gospel Book at Durham, hitherto believed the earliest surviving English manuscript, are later in date.

This raises the intriguing possibility of a connection with the Venerable Bede (672-735 - D), a monk who worked at the twin monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow in North-

berland and is considered the father of English history.

Bede's carefully researched Ecclesiastical History is the first history book written in England. His prime model, and source of information on the early church, was Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, the very work from which this leaf comes. Eusebius of Caesarea lived from around 260 to 340 AD and his account of the early church is the most authoritative which has survived. May this leaf come from the very copy that was at Jarrow and so carefully studied by Bede?

There were few books in Britain at this time and Jarrow had the best library in Europe, outside Italy. Jarrow was sacked by the Vikings in 1022 and the monks fled to Durham with the relics of Bede himself and what books they could carry. Virtually all the library has disappeared.

Fragments of a late 7th century Jarrow Bible, however, were used in the 16th or 17th century for binding books for the Willoughby family. The Folger bought their book in 1935 from a dealer in Sutton Coldfield, only four miles away from Middleton Hall, a seat of the Willoughby family. Maybe it once belonged to the Willoughbys and their binder had a cache of Jarrow manuscripts which he was using up!

While much of the great Willoughby library was sold by Lord Middleton at Christie's in 1925, the remainder is on deposit at Nottingham University. "It gave me an urge to tear up the Willoughby bindings and have a look", says the librarian, "but I don't think I'd better".

Geraldine Norman

FRIDAY Viva Las Vegas: Winning new image for the world's gambling capital

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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Ticketing off

Like naughty boys, 31 ambassadors and high commissioners have been summoned to the Foreign Office by the head of protocol, the Hon. Eustace Gibbs, to get an illegal parking ticket. Mrs Thatcher is "seriously concerned" about the continuing diplomatic abuse and wants the number of unpaid tickets reduced "very substantially". The biggest blasting went no doubt to Major-General H A Hamaniya, the Nigerian High Commissioner, whose mission was the worst offender in 1983 with 4,618 unpaid tickets; next in line would have been Hassan Abou Seada, of Egypt, whose staff collected 6,294 - 2,000 more than in 1982. The FO said yesterday that although it could not bring offenders to court, it could ensure that individuals were transferred, or indeed "we could FNG him". FNG? "You know, persona non grata".

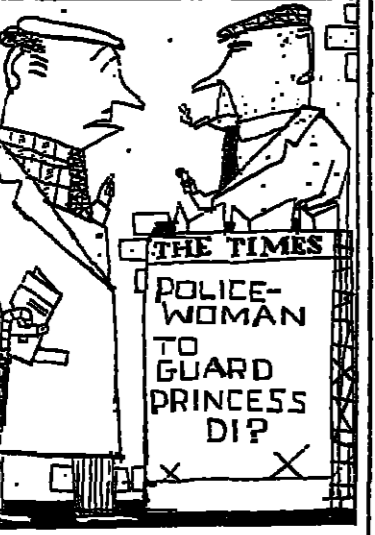
## Electric shock

The intriguing thought that the House of Lords might have committed the offence of aiding and abetting a fraud on electricity boards emerges from their Lordships' judgement in *R v Hollinshead* last week. The case concerned the manufacture and supply of "black boxes" which can induce electricity meters to move in reverse, thus making it appear that less electricity has been consumed than is the case. In their judgement their Lordships describe the construction and method of use of the black box, thus enabling anyone with sufficient knowledge of the mysteries of electricity to make and use one himself. Shocking.

## Small print

After disclosing the GLC's million-pound investment in the South African-linked Barclays Bank, I now learn of a similar stake held by the socialist republic of South Yorkshire. Their investment - around £1.5 million of the council's superannuation fund - is held in Frontprint, the High Street print shop whose business booms in South Africa. Indeed 43 new Frontprint outlets have just opened there. Yesterday Peter Featherman of Equity Finance Trust, which handles the firm, told me: "The council is very supportive. It sold some shares but is not eager to sell more because it likes the company." Roy Thwaites, the council leader, said: "We are having the matter investigated. We do not want to be seen as supporting apartheid." There is also the ticklish question of trade union solidarity: the majority of Frontprint's franchisees are non-union, a point which will interest print unions NGA and Sogat '82.

## BARRY FANTONI



"All we need are designer truncheons"

## Being herself

Martina Navratilova has pulled out of promoting her hosted autobiography, *Being Myself*, which Collins launched yesterday. When the book was published in New York by Knopf, it contained stylistic changes on which she had insisted. But these are missing from the British edition. Yesterday Collins blamed Knopf for not telegraphing the amendments in time. As a result, Martina is refusing to be interviewed about the book. One omission in the British edition is this final passage: "I don't really care whether I win or lose. What matters is being yourself." After her debacle in the French championships, you'd think she'd be glad to lose that corny line.

## Reluctant rebel

The vote may be over but the whispers continue down in the London Borough of Southwark, where Labour leader Tony Ritchie failed to keep the council in the rates rebel camp. Colleagues note the great difficulty which Ritchie, who has parliamentary ambitions, found in actually attending the critical meetings on setting a rate. At one meeting the mayor announced that Ritchie had to leave because his father was seriously ill "on a life-support machine". In the face of some scepticism, Ritchie now tells me: "I said my father was ill, not serious. My colleagues said I should go and see him". Meanwhile it seems he has mysteriously transferred his off-licence business to his wife's name although, he points out, "as it was done less than two years ago it would not have saved me from surcharge". As for his critics? "Not one of them had the guts to oppose me for the leadership of the Labour group," he says.

PHS

# Europe: the high price of 'no'

by Ian Stewart

European Community financial questions are never simple. The system of contributions and receipts is arcane and complex. But the issues facing the House of Commons today in the form of the European Communities (Finance) Bill are in reality quite straightforward. Whether to ratify the Fontainebleau agreement with its automatic rebate mechanism for the United Kingdom, or to return to the guerrilla warfare which has characterized EEC budget discussions for a number of years.

Fontainebleau was a major achievement for the UK. We gained an assurance that in future there would be an automatic reduction in our VAT contributions, reflecting the fact that our agricultural sector is much smaller than those of other member states. And we achieved a system of budgetary discipline designed to bring the growth of Community expenditure under much tighter control. At the same time the ceiling on VAT contributions of member states was to be raised from 1 per cent to 1.4 per cent. But the rebate mechanism means that our contribution will in fact be much lower than that.

Our European partners must be astonished to read that there is opposition to the Bill in the United Kingdom. For there is no doubt that refusal to ratify the Fontainebleau agreement would cost us dear. What are the arguments advanced by its opponents?

First, they maintain that the increase in the VAT ceiling from 1 to 1.4 per cent removes discipline over Community expenditure and therefore on the UK's contribution. But the point of Fontainebleau was to ensure that the UK's VAT rates would remain significantly below 1 per cent. The Commission's draft proposals for next year's budget illustrate the point. Although the VAT rate for other member states is put at 1.35 per cent, the UK's Fontainebleau abatement of over £800 million means that our VAT rate would be 0.82 per cent, well below the current ceiling. Only if our total receipts from the Community's agricultural and other funds were to increase dramatically in future years would our VAT contribution rise above 1 per cent. This is a highly improbable outcome.

The second point they make is that Community finances, particularly the CAP, are out of control, because there is a need for supplementary finance this year. But this requirement is a direct result of the lack of budgetary discipline in the past, and takes no account of the new arrangements. If we look at recent discussions in the agriculture council we see that the new budgetary disciplines are now beginning to bite. Last year CAP prices were reduced in real terms

by about 3½ per cent and the Commission proposals this year provide for similar reductions. It is because the new financial constraints are biting that the Germans have had so much difficulty recently over cereal prices.

Fontainebleau was a big disappointment to the opponents of our membership of the EEC because it destroyed their main argument. So it is perhaps unsurprising that they should seize on the VAT ceiling increase. But Fontainebleau has changed the rules for good. Britain's abatement is now entrenched into the Community's financial legislation and cannot be changed without our agreement. Similarly no increase in the 1.4 per cent ceiling could be made without our agreement and the consent of the British Parliament.

The Fontainebleau agreements provide the Community with a sound and equitable financial system for the future. At the Milan summit this week, Mrs Thatcher and other heads of government can turn their attention to that future, above all the creation of the genuine common market in goods and services which Britain has been urging so long and which will enable Europe to compete on level terms with Japan and the USA.

The author, Conservative MP for Hertfordshire North, is economic secretary to the Treasury.

# Stephen Grosz suggests a solution to our conflict with Strasbourg

## Keeping Britain out of the dock

"Are the Government content that a group of untested foreigners should legislate for this country on matters of political and social importance?" Ivor Stanbrook's question to the Home Office Minister, David Waddington, sums up Conservative hostility to the European Court of Human Rights in the wake of its unanimous condemnation of sex discrimination in the immigration rules. But in the light of this country's record since 1975 - 12 defeats in 14 outtings - we should be asking why British governments are so accident-prone in Strasbourg. It is no answer to blame the court.

One of the principal explanations is that the European Convention is not part of our law. If it was, fewer cases would reach Strasbourg as more would be remedied by our own courts. But this is not the whole explanation. Advocates and opponents of the incorporation of the convention into British law agree that primary responsibility for the protection of human rights in a democratic society rests with Parliament. Yet the available evidence suggests that Parliament is simply not doing its job adequately and that human rights are whatever the majority party say they are. Many of our more spectacular defeats in Strasbourg can be blamed on Parliament: whether by passing legislation which itself violates the convention (like the law upholding the principle of the closed shop) or by not spelling out clear legal limits on the powers of the executive (such as telephone tapping), or the judiciary (for example in contempt of court cases).



the question of compliance with the convention. Experts, including Lord Scarman, advised that the rules were likely to violate the convention. Home Office officials maintained that there were strong arguments but still refused to let the committee into the secret of what they might be. The committee was frankly ill equipped to deal with this obstruction, and its Conservative majority resolved that it should express no opinion. Members of both Houses voted broadly according to party and the rules were approved.

Contrary to their assertions, few of the arguments ultimately advanced by the Government in the Strasbourg proceedings related to the facts of the individual cases - the burden of their case was that the rules were justified by social and economic considerations, such as the maintenance of "public tranquillity" and protection of the domestic labour market. We should not be complaining that the court has examined and ruled upon the evidence in support of these arguments; instead we should be criticizing Parliament for having failed to do so, and for having let the Government get away with a clear violation for five years.

Parliament ought to be providing effective and systematic scrutiny of executive action and of legislation to ensure that the Government does not infringe our international human rights obligations. This cannot properly be done during debates or ministerial questions, and the home affairs committee's inability to pin the Home Office down illustrates the need for a properly briefed specialist committee capable of asking the right questions and overcoming stone-walling tactics.

Both Houses should now pass a simple resolution setting up a joint select committee charged with the responsibility of examining proposed and existing legislation and administrative practices to ensure that they comply with the European Convention. While a joint committee would carry more weight, the Lords have always shown themselves more friendly towards the convention and they should establish a committee alone if the Commons is unwilling to agree.

The committee should have power to act on its own initiative and to hear evidence from ministers, law officers, permanent civil servants and outside organizations of experts. Like the select committees on statutory instruments and on the European Communities, its task would be to draw to Parliament's attention the possibility that legislation or practice might infringe certain fundamental principles. It would remain up to Parliament to decide what to do about it, but at least its decisions might be better informed.

The committee need never be short of work - the obvious current candidates for its attention are the bills on corporal punishment in schools and interception of communications, both introduced to comply with Strasbourg judgements, and the promised changes in the immigration rules and public order legislation. However, by judicious selection of priorities the committee should be able to avoid becoming overwhelmed.

The Government may well argue that a committee is unnecessary as each department already carries out its own scrutiny to ensure compliance with international obligations. But there is no evidence that any systematic scrutiny is carried out in this way. If such scrutiny exists, on the most charitable view it has not been very successful - to lose 12 cases very distinctly like carelessness. In any case, the advice given to ministers is never divulged and departmental scrutiny is no substitute in a democratic society for public debate and independent examination of evidence.

not replace the Strasbourg procedure which remains a necessary token of our readiness to be judged by a common European minimum standard of behaviour. Nor is this a soft alternative to incorporating the convention. But it could make a significant contribution to the democratic protection of human rights in this country. Until something like it is established, Parliament must bear some of the responsibility for the embarrassing defeats which this country will continue to sustain in Strasbourg.

The author, a solicitor, represented the applicants in the Strasbourg immigration case.

# Uphold the law, save the peace

Roger Scruton

Ten years ago, in the heyday of western illusions, the Helsinki accords were signed, and the regimes of Eastern Europe loudly undertook to guarantee the liberties of their subjects. The Czechoslovaks even ratified the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights, which they had signed in 1968, so including the covenant in their country's law. The 35 nations who signed the accords recently met in Ottawa to examine the extent to which the human rights guaranteed at Helsinki had been upheld. Predictably, the Soviet bloc countries permitted no examination of the record and the meeting ended without a final document.

If we wish to know what is at issue in this attempt at dialogue, we should discard the uncertain language of "human rights" and refer instead to the reality from which it derives; the reality of law. In particular, we should look at the law of Czechoslovakia and those citizens who have tried to uphold the law which supposedly applies there.

The Czechoslovak authorities neither applied nor obeyed the laws guaranteeing fundamental rights which were passed in 1976. In 1977, therefore, a group of courageous citizens signed a document, Charter 77, solemnly beseeching the government to uphold its own laws and to protect the people against those who violate them.

One of the three first spokesmen of Charter 77 was the philosopher Jan Patocka - a pupil of Edmund Husserl and a writer increasingly recognized as the greatest luminary of modern Czech culture. Although an old man, and in poor health, Patocka was brutally interrogated by the secret police and, as a result, died of a brain haemorrhage.

Despite this crime, his fellow signatories continued to step forward to uphold the cause of justice, truth and law. Some were arrested and imprisoned or - tramped-up charges; others were harassed by searches, interrogations and day and night surveillance; all lost whatever privileges they might otherwise have enjoyed. And yet, every year, three more spokesmen step forward and dutifully expose themselves to persecution and imprisonment.

Charter 77 documents and declarations are published in samizdat editions, which are neither mentioned nor mentioned in the official press. Nevertheless, publicity afforded to them in the West ensures that these documents are noticed, not only by the people of Czechoslovakia (who learn what is happening in their homeland from western television and radio), but also by the regime. By degrees, this tiny institution, composed entirely of social outcasts, has become the major voice of Czechoslovak public opinion, and one which the authorities must either silence or listen to. The formidable combination of moral courage and intellectual force displayed by the Charterists has made the first course of action increasingly difficult. Even Václav, the committee established to support those unjustly prosecuted, continues to perform its magnificent task in the face of exemplary jail sentences on its founders.

The steadfast refusal of the Charterists to be deflected from their moral purpose has therefore compelled the regime to listen to their utterances, and to take whatever small measures might serve temporarily to shore up its sinking credibility. Laws are not exactly respected, but they are less flagrantly set aside; freedoms guaranteed by the Helsinki Act are not upheld but they are no longer denounced as bourgeois illusions and imperialist propaganda.

Meanwhile, however, the regime continues to prosecute its undeclared war against the Czech and Slovak nations, hampered by the Charterists but not prevented by them. In 1982 Petr Hauptmann, a construction engineer working on a building site at the border crossing of Pozvadov, crossed into West Germany, hoping to settle there and to earn money so that his wife and children might follow him. He was interrogated at length by the West German authorities, and, being habituated to "socialist law", as summed this to be normal in the case of potential immigrants. Meanwhile one of his children fell seriously ill and, urged by his wife, he returned home, having been assured by the Czechoslovak consulate that he would not be imprisoned.

On return Mr Hauptmann was charged with intentionally leaving the republic - a charge which he might reasonably have expected, and the penalty for which he might reasonably have borne. He was also charged with spying, the sole evidence for this being that he had been interviewed by the intelligence service of a "hostile" power. As a result he was jailed for 10 years.

The meaning of this case should be understood by those who reflect on the Helsinki agreement. The Prague regime wishes its citizens to live in a state of war; it wishes them at all costs to understand that contacts with the "enemy" are dangerous and it wishes them to feel the danger as emanating, not from the regime and its servants, but from the West. It seeks to negate the natural peace-loving sentiments that unite the Czech and Slovak nations to the rest of Europe since it recognizes that it has no other claim to legitimacy than the mendacious promise of protection against "hostile" and "imperialist" powers.

In countering that benighted paranoia, Charter 77 continues to make the only real contribution to peace that has originated in communist Czechoslovakia since 1968. By reminding us that a government can be at peace with its neighbours only if it is first at peace with its subjects, and by showing peace to be inseparable from the rule of law, it provides a lesson not only to the authorities in Prague but also to the world. Peace in Europe can be achieved only when the Communist Party acknowledges that power alone cannot be the source of its own legitimacy, and that a legitimate government must bow before the law. Those who have sacrificed so much in order to bring communism before the law are the friends, not only of their homeland, but of the entire civilized world.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

# moreover... Miles Kington

## Travel guides to suit all cases

It is said that all travel today is more or less identical. Nothing could be further from the truth, as I have discovered from two recently revised travellers' guides for two very different kinds of traveller. Here is an extract from each.

"Whenever you cross the street, be very careful. Always look for black and white striped crossings. These are called zebra (rhymes with Deborah) crossings. Cars are required to stop once someone has stepped off the curb at a zebra crossing. If they don't, you can sue them in real American fashion."

"As guinea-worms are carried by larger water-fleas, even filtration through a handkerchief will strain as water-carriers, he brings one home and fills it with liquid. A horrified by the popular stories about them working their way out through your eyes; their favourite point-of-exit is the legs or feet."

The first is from Bob Payton's *The Chicagoan's Guide to London and Paris* (£1) and is aimed at American travellers who find it hard to cross the street by themselves, have trouble pronouncing words like "zebra" and whose only weapon is to give you a lot of money or sue you for a lot of money. He is catering, in fact, for people who should never have left home in the first place and who wouldn't know a guinea-worm if it exited from their buttockhole and sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee".

The second is from John Hart's *The Tropical Traveller* (Pan £2.95), which caters for people who seem happier away from home and luxury ("If the hotel does not provide a towel, it may be a good idea on the last morning to use the bedsheet, to prevent packing a damp towel"), with basic equipment ("dental floss" is also useful as string, or as thread to sew up torn rucksacks etc) and danger all around ("The rind of pawpaw is used to relieve the stings of insects, jellyfish, and stingray. It will also tenderize meat when rubbed on").

Reading these two paperbacks in tandem, as I have been doing, makes you wonder if along two audiences catered for can belong to the same species. Hart's travellers want to know the best way to deal with leeches, how to hide money (Hart recommends having a pocket built into your underpants, fastened with Velcro) and what presents to take

with you (postcards of the Queen are very popular, especially on horseback). Payton's travellers only want to spend money: "Shut up and stop complaining about how expensive you think things are today versus six months ago. This place (London) is like Disneyland on sale. Just get your credit card and buy, buy, buy."

Both men should know their market. Payton is an American who runs restaurants in London and claims to eat out five nights a week; Hart is a young Englishman who runs Eland Books, publishers of splendid travel classics, and has visited 50 countries. His curiosity is what drives him on; wondering about the efficacy of airline sick-bags as water-carriers, he brings one home and fills it with liquid. A fortnight later not a drop has leaked. Payton's curiosity is less, shall we say, all-embracing.

"I don't have much time to go to museums. However, if you've got guide books, they'll be filled with information about where to go and what to see. For the Greeks and the Egyptians, it's obviously the British Museum, if you want to look at pictures, try the Tate Gallery or the National Gallery. If you're into Victorian life, try the Victoria and Albert Museum. Talking about Vicky and Al, don't miss a concert at the Albert Hall, especially if they're doing the 1812 Overture on Sunday night. That is another great experience."

Curiously enough, Hart and Payton are so far apart that they meet round the back on this one - they both agree that the spectacular tourist sights are overdone, and time can best be spent on other things. In Hart's case, it's getting to know the country and the people. In Payton's case: "After all, what have you come across to Paris to do aside from shop and eat?"

Hart's book is so chock-full of good information that reading it makes you feel you've already been round the world. And it's not really just for the expert; in Scotland last week I was tortured by summer midgets, little realizations that Hart provided the answer on page 125. Reading Payton's book doesn't tell you much about London or Paris, but it gives you a good idea of what visitors from Chicago must be like.

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# Dr Fowler knows best - or does he?

Think of government spending on social benefits. Which, if any, would be your priority for extra spending?

Invited to choose, a sample of the British public gave retirement pensions (4) per cent of their first preferences. Benefits for the disabled were strongly favoured with 24 per cent. Some 18 per cent put benefits for the unemployed as top priority. One twelfth of the sample, 8 per cent, gave priority to benefits for single parents, and the same fraction favoured child benefit.

The question was posed and answered by Roger Jowell and his colleagues and their voluminous *British Social Attitudes*. The point - made by scores of opinion surveys before and since - is that the British public makes clear, almost forensic distinctions between state beneficiaries.

Put that another way. Samples of the public consistently tell pollsters by large majorities that welfare money goes to the wrong people, that the social security system is skewed.

In another survey, Peter Taylor-Gooby of the University of Kent asked whether the system of taxes and benefits called the welfare state needed reform. Yes, said 93 per cent of his sample, from the Medway towns.

Yet conventional wisdom in politics says welfare reform is a loser, a subject which at best ignites only interest groups, MPs, and

bureaucrats but leaves the public cold. This surely was the message from the Gallup Poll commissioned by the Department of Health and Social Security as background to the Fowler review: half the respondents had never heard of Serps (the state earnings-related pension scheme); Family Income Supplement means nothing to upwards of 57 per cent of the population.

But conventional wisdom is wrong if it ignores the depth of public dissatisfaction with aspects of welfare. People reject the welfare state as a vehicle of income redistribution or philosophical egalitarianism. They are distressed at bureaucracy, at payments to the "undeserving", at the effects of welfare on family life and economic motivation. Here, in the polling data, there is surely enough to give those responsible for presenting the Fowler package food for thought.

A starting point is Peter Taylor-Gooby's new book, *Taylor-Gooby* is a marxist sociologist who has been honest enough to go out and ask people what they think of state provision. He found a complex mixture of altruism (a willingness to be taxed to support high levels of support for the sick and disabled) and self-interest (families with children favour spending on education).

A majority (84 per cent) say the welfare state is a necessary element in a modern, civilized society - a

finding which implies Mr Kinnock will score if he can pin the anti-welfare label securely on Mrs Thatcher's bosom. But people simply do not believe that the welfare state encourages community support and altruism. It is neither egalitarian nor efficient, fosters social division and brands recipients of benefit as inadequate, according to 48 per cent of Taylor-Gooby's sample.

Spending on the National Health Service, on disability benefit and provision for the old is strongly favoured. Attitudes towards unemployment benefit are mixed. Neither child benefit, provision of day care for children, help for single parents or income supplements for those in low-paid work command much public support. Nearly two-thirds believe welfare provision saps the will to work.

Name the three worst things about the system, Gallup asked on behalf of the DHSS. Help goes to those who don't need it; administration is bad and the system is too complicated, large numbers answered.

Taylor-Gooby argues that attitudes towards the welfare state have always been deeply ambiguous, even when the queues were forming at HMSO to buy copies of the Beveridge report during the Second World War. "The story of the welfare state does not bear out the pattern of a shift from welfare

consensus to conflict; nor does it mark the decline from a golden age of Beveridge and universalism."

What the polls show is how little agreement there is on what once was taken to be the welfare state's main purpose, the redistribution of income and assistance from the better off. "The poor think the better off get the gravy and vice versa. This indicates that, despite the support for the major services such as the NHS, a generalized sense of the whole system as a burden may be present." There, in that sense of dissatisfaction with the welfare state, is the government's mandate for reform.

But to date there has been little sign of ministers playing to the gallery of public opinion. In Mr Fowler's package child benefit is retained and payments to the poor and unemployed are (broadly) sustained. The gallery says protect pensioners and the NHS; but parents, especially single parents, and the poor, especially those with large families, are underserving of state assistance.

The gallery, unlike backbench Tory MPs, actively wants some people to be "losers" from any reform exercise. But are the losers on the list that Thatcher will in time reveal going to be the right ones?

David Walker

Peter Taylor-Gooby, Public Opinion, Ideology and State Welfare, Routledge £6.95.





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### MISSION FOR MR BUSH

The main purpose of this week's visit to Europe by Vice-President Bush is to talk to European governments about the Strategic Defence Initiative. He must allay fears about a possible future brain-drain. He has to extend a more coherent plan for technical co-operation than has hitherto been offered by Washington. But primarily he must overcome the impression that even within the American Administration there are conflicts of view which threaten the President's original commitment to strategic defence.

That commitment is obviously still very firm in the Oval Office, to judge by the President's reported reaction to Mr Rajiv Gandhi's criticism of the SDI while the Indian Prime Minister was in Washington. Mr Gandhi attended a cabinet meeting at the White House at which he vigorously criticized the SDI in terms which his listeners assumed he had acquired during his recent visit to Moscow. When he had finished President Reagan rejoined forcefully, not just by arguing the strategic and moral case for acquiring security by defence rather than by retaliation, but by expressing surprise that a man of Mr Gandhi's youth, who could expect to be in power much longer than he would be, should so quickly and superficially pass up an opportunity for pursuing research which just might mark the end of the nuclear threat to mankind.

President Reagan may be eloquent in his cabinet room but the clarity of his arguments has not yet convinced European leaders. (Public opinion, particularly in the United States but to a lesser extent even in Europe, seems much more favourable to the idea of strategic defence than does professional or political opinion.) Does this failure reflect some underlying weakness in the argument, or the fact that its principles and the technicalities to support them are not properly put across by the administration, in spite of what the President himself had said? If the latter is the case, is it because important members of the President's administration do not share his conviction? Are they in some

indirect way undermining it in their search for an accommodation at Geneva which the Soviet Union insists can only be achieved by the abolition of the SDI or its thorough dismemberment?

The balance of power and opinion at the top of the administration is not at present representative of known presidential conviction, at least in respect of the Strategic Defence Initiative. Excluding the President, Mr Weinberger at the Defence Department and Mr William Casey at the CIA are known to share his views. They are hostile to the idea of any horse-trading. They believe that strategic defence research is a matter of principle, almost a moral imperative, that should be pitched towards its highest potential, rather than be regarded mainly in a secondary context as an additional means of protecting retaliatory forces.

The latter view, however, is held by Mr George Shultz of the State Department. There are recurring signs that the State Department would like to conclude some deal at Geneva based on this diminution of the SDI. It would effectively relegate the idea of strategic defence, and its radical potential, to the dustbin. If strategic defence is reduced to a mechanism which simply contributes to a defence of missile sites, rather than providing a means to intercept most missiles as they leave enemy territory whatever their ultimate target, it would serve no greater purpose than any new weapons system. It would preserve the uncomfortable - indeed untenable - instability of today's nuclear doctrine, called Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD), which is based on the idea that there is no defence against nuclear missiles other than for both sides to sustain the ability to destroy each other in retaliation for being the victim of a first attack.

That leaves Mr Robert McFarlane at the National Security Council. Where does he stand? Washington opinion seems to detect that he is now

more frequently aligned with Mr Shultz in the contest for the presidential ear. Their respective staffs are both keen to reach some accommodation at Geneva based on the dilution of SDI. When Mr Weinberger's political stock on Capitol Hill was higher than it is now this kind of plurality of approach in presidential policy making might have been healthy. But Mr Weinberger's stock has waned so severely that he is now no longer providing the effective balancing factor to those seeking to undermine the SDI case. The result is an uncertain signal from Washington which must partly account for the lack-lustre support to be found in West Europe and certainly encourages the Soviet leadership to persist, and with some hope in its agitation against the SDI.

Perhaps the President should now move Mr Weinberger from Defence, before it is too late, and replace him with a strategically sound and reassuring figure - they say, somebody like Mr Donald Rumsfeld who has already distinguished himself in politics and business - who can hold that large department together and steer it through a difficult period of retrenchment. Mr Weinberger could then replace Mr McFarlane at the National Security Council where his talents and his close relationship with the President would consolidate presidential control over foreign policy, the handling of Geneva and indeed the whole range of east-west relations. Mr McFarlane's departure would occur in time to forestall any further vulnerability to criticism, given his newness to the political game in Washington and his rapid promotion. The balance in favour of what is known to be the presidential priority in foreign policy would then have been restored.

The signals to Europe and, what is more important, to Moscow, would no longer have an uncertain sound about them. If Vice-President Bush encounters confusion in Europe, as he will, that is the advice he should take back to his President.

### FIT FOR THE JOB?

Sacking is not a surgical procedure. Judging an employee's fitness is the acme of managerial discretion, will and competence; it can also be a messy business. For personal judgements inevitably involve detailed knowledge of personality, character and local circumstance. Thus it would have been an act of practical mismanagement by the National Coal Board if, at the end of the miners' strike, there had not been variation between coalfields, indeed between pits and the review of the dismissals that took place during the dispute. Some men have been judged fit to return to work; others not. To call this "inconsistency" - as the truncated House of Commons Employment Committee did last week - betrays nationalized thinking and an intolerance of local and individual factors.

The coal board in Wales has been generous, re-instating or accepting back into employment many of those dismissed. But in

the case of Mr Anthony Williams the board has judged firmly. Citing Mr Williams's complicity in planning the attempt to halt the convoy which carried Mr David Widdie to his death, the coal board has sacked the man for gross misconduct. And yesterday, predictably, Mr Williams's fellow colliers at the Markham pit walked off their jobs.

At first, their protest seems well-founded. Mr Williams was tried for murder and conspiracy; the judge threw out the former charge and the jury the latter. His dismissal looks like double jeopardy. A body of industrial tribunal case law has been collected around the principle that an offence committed outside the workplace matters in dismissal proceedings only if it makes an employee unsuitable for his type of work. Mr Williams has been judged not guilty of an offence. But at his trial facts were adduced, facts about his movements, his associ-

ations, his character. These facts matter in any assessment of Mr Williams's fitness as an employee of the NCB; his managers have found him wanting.

The law prescribes a network of local tribunals to investigate, with all necessary local detail, the decisions of management about dismissals. These tribunals make findings of fact. Mr Williams's obvious recourse is to the industrial tribunal; his trade union will hasten to supply him with counsel. Let the tribunal adjudicate, and while it does, let Mr Williams's work mates get on with their jobs. The tribunal offers him at the very least pecuniary recompense and a moral victory - if it finds against the board. Alternatively the tribunal may well find that a man's character - however unblemished by criminal proceedings - and a man's past action are vital ingredients in the personnel decisions which managers must unflinchingly take.

### ITALY'S CHANCE

The star guest at the Eneacna ceremony in Oxford tomorrow - in the absence, for reasons best forgotten, of Mrs Thatcher - will be the 88-year-old president of the Italian Republic, Signor Alessandro Pertini. He will receive an honorary degree from an even elder statesman, the Earl of Stoker; and he will be neither ashamed nor abashed by the knowledge that he is, since yesterday, a lame duck president.

Indeed the fact that his successor was elected yesterday on the first/second ballot (whereas it took 16 to elect Signor Pertini himself in 1978 and 23 to elect his predecessor in 1971) is in a way a tribute to President Pertini's own achievement. That consensus could be reached so quickly is a symptom of the recovery of the Italian state, with which Signor Pertini has been closely connected. It also opens the door to a possible further strengthening of the state through constitutional reform. The president-elect, Signor Cossiga, is on record as favouring such reform, and his candidature yesterday brought together the two-thirds majority required for a constitutional amendment.

The prestige and dignity of the state had reached a very low point at the time of Signor Pertini's election. For eight weeks the state had watched impotently while its most respected leader, Aldo Moro,

himself the obvious choice for president, had he lived, was kidnapped, tormented, and finally murdered; and then President Leone was driven from office by a corruption scandal. These events symbolized respectively the state's incapacity to deal with the seemingly endemic scourge of terrorism, and the low esteem in which political leaders as a class were held by the public. Economically, meanwhile, Italy seemed condemned, along with Britain, to permanent confinement in the sickbay of Europe.

During the Pertini presidency, and thanks at least in some degree to his influence, things have gone better. The head of state himself has given an uncontested example of personal probity in high office. The scourge of terrorism has been largely defeated, even if this year there have been one or two alarming signs of a new wave. Signor Pertini has been able to give the tired and quarrelsome Christian Democrats a rest from their permanent tenure of the prime ministership, choosing for that office first a Republican, Signor Spadolini, and then the leader of his own Socialist party, Signor Craxi. The latter has now been at the head of the government for nearly two years - well above the average postwar tenure - and has just won a striking personal success in persuading

the electorate to endorse his decision last year to uncouple wages from the cost-of-living index, thereby helping to stabilize an economy which, in any case, weathered the recession of the early eighties better than most.

Signor Craxi has, like Dr David Owen, the knack of sounding impressively decisive even when he is actually hedging or playing for time. He also resembles Dr Owen in his abrupt, sometimes even discourteous manner which lets those he considers fools know that he is not suffering them gladly. In short, he has plenty of enemies in the Italian political class and the Christian Democrats in particular, as the largest party; are increasingly resentful of the pretensions of this minority party leader to rule the roost. Yet many of them are constrained to admire his success in simplifying issues which they had choked with subtlety and in forcing decisions where they had satisfied themselves with ever more elaborate compromises. Their recovery of the first position in the state, through the election of Signor Cossiga, should make Signor Craxi's continuance in office easier for them to bear, and may even reconcile them to a constitutional strengthening of the executive. It will be in Italy's interest if it does.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Higher education in free society

From Mr M. A. Macdonald-Cooper  
Sir, The proposals currently being advanced by the Secretary of State for Education and Science which appear to be directed towards the subordination of university courses and research to the perceived requirements of the national economy, are somewhat disturbing. This is not because the national economy is unimportant seen from the point of view of those within universities who may have been suspected of special pleading or represented as seeking to justify their own existence. It is because a response such as that of the Secretary of State to the conjunction of a technological skill shortage in certain areas and a projected fall in the number in the 18-year-old cohort is not merely phillistine but irrational.

Higher education in a free society should rightly provide for able young people to pursue studies in the subjects of their choice, within reason, and thereby to generate, among other things, a supply of well educated recruits to the various sectors of the national economy, of whom a proportion will have been trained in specific skills. The notion that those aspiring to enter higher education should be motivated, at this stage, to a much greater extent than hitherto by the desire to equip themselves to fill particular slots in the graduate job market may be seductive, but it is false.

On a number of occasions in the past substantial groups of graduating students who thought their degrees in vocational subjects gave them marketable qualifications found their hopes betrayed, sometimes because of vagaries of the economy which were arguably the consequences of Government policies. Perhaps they were unwise to place reliance on particular manpower needs being sustained over a period as long as the cycle of production of a technology graduate, but it must have seemed a good idea at the time. Of course new technological developments will mean that emphasis will shift to some extent, both in what universities judge proper to offer and in what their applicants opt to study; but experience should teach us to be very wary of attempts to condition either of these by edict or by the manipulation or curtailment of resources based upon snapshots of manpower needs.

In conclusion, may I say how very sad I find it that the response of those who bear responsibility for education is to seek to reduce student numbers and to cut back university departments in the present circumstances. For it seems to me that a greater output of graduates, of which a substantial proportion is not vocationally committed from the outset, can only serve to make the graduate employment market operate in a way which is more flexible, and which will the more adequately serve the aspirations of young people and the needs of the nation.

Yours faithfully,  
M. A. MACDONALD-COOPER,  
The Cottage,  
Ballinacree,  
Inchture,  
Perthshire.

### Objecting to jurors

From Mr Angus Stewart  
Sir, You say (leader, June 13) that the reason for the defence right of peremptory objection to jurors is not entirely clear. Readers of Kidnapped are familiar with some of the background to the introduction of a similar right in Scotland.

In 1752 James Stewart, Aucharn, was taken before the High Court of Justiciary at Inverary, charged with being an accomplice in murder. The victim was Colin Campbell of Glenure. The jury included Colin Campbell of Carwhin, Duncan Campbell of South Hall, James Campbell ex-bailie, Inverary, James Campbell of Rasheilly, James Campbell of Skipton, Duncan Campbell of Glenardul, Colin Campbell of Edertine, Neil Campbell of Dunrover, Archibald Campbell of Dale, Neil Campbell of Dunstaffnage.

The jurors were picked from the list by the Bench, Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyll, in his capacity as Lord Justice General, presided. James Stewart was hanged.

In his *Collection of Celebrated Criminal Trials* (1780), Hugo Arnott, advocate, allowed himself the comment:

This trial, upon the whole, points out the propriety of... alterations in the criminal law of Scotland; first, that the prisoner should here, as in England, have a power of challenging a certain number of jurors, without cause assigned...

The right of peremptory challenge was brought in by Act of 1825.  
Yours faithfully,  
ANGUS STEWART,  
8 Ann Street,  
Edinburgh.  
June 19.

### 'The Times' and the BBC

From Mr David Elstein  
Sir, It is good to have confirmed (page 2, *The Times*, June 19) that the unctuous tendentiousness of your successive leaders about the BBC stemmed from editorial, not proprietorial, sources. Yet I fear that your self-righteous defence against the charge not made (proprietorial interference in editorial independence) is unlikely to distract from the charge unanswered (failure to disclose and discuss proprietorial interest in the advice so urgently offered in your leader column).

I do not automatically assume that what you recommend will benefit Mr Murdoch: after all, Sky Channel's income might be ad-

### Obedience to the taxman's shovel

From Mr C. H. McCall  
Sir, The undisguised hostility towards the Inland Revenue shown by Andrew Spenser in his article, "Time to check the taxman's power" (June 8), ought not to pass without comment. It raises questions which are, I believe, of importance to all concerned to consider the role of taxation in society.

Mr Spenser ends his article by regretting the passing of "the dictum that everyone is entitled to arrange their affairs so that the Inland Revenue takes the smallest shovel from their stores"; but there is no such dictum. Doubtless what Mr Spenser has in mind is a famous remark of Lord Clyde to the effect that no man is obliged to arrange his affairs so that the Revenue can put the largest possible shovel into his stores. The distinction between the two approaches cannot be over-emphasized.

Again, at the end of his article Mr Spenser refers to a judgement in the House of Lords equating legal tax avoidance with illegal evasion. I believe he has in mind a remark of Lord Scarman concerning the difficulty of marking the limit where the safe channel of acceptable tax avoidance shelves into the dangerous shallows of unacceptable tax evasion; if so he plainly misrepresents the spirit of the judgement. To misquote one might be misfortune; to do so twice suggests a dangerous confusion.

The underlying thesis of those who attack the Revenue with such spirit must surely be that payment of tax is something to be avoided at all costs. But plainly that cannot be. Tax is painful; but the pain is not that of the visit to the dentist, when

one knows that it could have been avoided had one followed a more healthy regime.

So long as collective responsibilities are assumed by society the individual must make his contribution; and that is what tax is all about. We may disagree with the extent to which the collective principle is pursued; but few of us would dare to reject it outright.

If that be correct, then tax is a necessary part of a civilized society, and our reaction to the tax system must not be allowed to become one of outright hostility, but rather one of constructive participation, in which criticism should fuel reform, not war.

Of course there are many things wrong with our tax system, but mere antagonism cures no ills. We need to balance the legitimate interests of the individual taxpayer and those of the fisc, representing as it does society at large. If the courts now show a new approach in matters of tax avoidance, does this change of climate not offer an opportunity to seek that balance?

It is easy to hide behind the obvious truth that each of us is entitled to act as we think fit within the law. But if tax is to be approached on the basis that the taxpayer can elect to prefer his own interests to those of his fellow citizens, we can hardly complain if the tax system has to be weighted against us. Jungle laws are not without their disadvantages.  
Yours faithfully,  
CHRISTOPHER MCCALL,  
7 New Square,  
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.  
June 20.

### Evil in the air

From Mr H. B. Chubb

Sir, You are to be congratulated on the leader, "Evil in the air" (June 17), which has been provoked by the hijacking of the TWA jet. I have, however, concluded that two of its suggested causes/remedies cannot be valid.

The first is that "... the incapacity of Western society and its leadership to control the natural violence within..." individuals lies at the heart of the malaise. Yet, a little earlier, you have said "... we do not know how to respond as individuals and society, our aggregate, than this is too." So, you yourself cast doubt on your conclusion that Western society and its leadership is at the heart of the malaise, that is, can bring about lasting remedies.

The second is: "It is no good condemning evil loudly unless we are prepared to condemn and contain it physically, each and every time it surfaces, with or without human and innocent sacrifice, until the moral imperative to do so is restored to its appropriate place in

the value we put on defending our civilization."

As it possible, however, for society to act to restore a moral imperative when the action needed appears to call for the prior existence of the imperative in the hearts of the majority of individuals? I refer to the second sentence of paragraph two above.

Could I say, finally, that I was surprised to find no reference in your leader, as regards violence in this country, to articles and letters in your recent issues about heavy falls in church attendance. Others, of course, will be surprised at the ideas that God will grant little grace to control violence to individuals unless he is asked and that grace is needed, if we are to return to sanity, by leaders and led, by those prone to violence and those not so prone, by us all, in fact.

Yours faithfully,  
H. B. CHUBB,  
Greenways,  
Herrings Lane,  
Burnham Market,  
King's Lynn,  
Norfolk.  
June 17.

### Maxwell and Solidarity

From the Publisher of Mirror Group Newspapers

Sir, You published on June 22 what purported to be a dinner table conversation between me and officials of the Polish government, drawing upon it to make the allegation, in a leading article upon the same day, that it was my intention to censor the work of journalists employed at Mirror Group Newspapers.

Mendacity is no stranger to *The Times* but this report was unusually mendacious.

For the record: the conversation in the terms you described did not take place. No one but a political idiot could be both a supporter of both Mrs Thatcher and the Labour Party.

Her Majesty's Ambassador to Poland, Mr John Morgan, to whom

I have spoken today, will readily confirm the inaccuracy of your story.

I have no intention of censoring the work of MGN journalists. Events in Poland, including the activities of Solidarity, will be reported on their merits. But it does not lie in the mouth of *The Times*, whose most notorious contribution to newspaper history was the censoring of reports about the menace of Hitlerism, to rebuke anyone about censorship, real or imagined.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT MAXWELL, Publisher,  
Mirror Group Newspapers,  
Holborn, EC1.  
June 23.

*The Times* stands by its report. The transcript of a Polish English-language radio interview of May 31, 1985, by Mr Maxwell in reply to a question "Can you tell us for our newspaper... we will certainly be doing you space to Solidarity and more space to improve relations and trade between Great Britain and Poland."

### US aims in Nicaragua

From Mrs Faith Tolkien

Sir, Your leader of June 14 presents a long-suffering America whose patience is exploited by a wayward Nicaragua obstinately sticking to its totalitarian system.

My reading of *The Times* has informed me otherwise. Elections were held in Nicaragua last November and the conduct of them was favourably compared to that of the Salvadorean elections which were approved by America.

Nicaraguan Government have made repeated overtures to Washington which have been rebuffed, culminating in America's withdrawal at Mazatlan early this year; and this American negativity has been accompanied by a series of overtly aggressive threats and actions towards Nicaragua.

"Freedom fighters"? This does seem a strange use of language even though only applied to "certain of the Contra groups"; that becomes a difficult distinction when the chief threat to Nicaragua comes from the North where a good proportion of the Contras are ex-Somoza National Guard. In any case, President Reagan often so describes the

Contras without any such distinction being made.

In terms of use of language (surely a most important consideration) I much prefer: "He may be a son of a bitch, but he's our son of a bitch" (Roosevelt of Somoza).

Yours faithfully,  
FAITH TOLKIN,  
18 Church Street,  
Wallington,  
Oxfordshire.  
June 18.

### Down the brain drain

From Dr D. S. Jones

Sir, Whilst sharing Dr Bard's concern (June 20) at the lack of opportunities for graduates in general and life scientists in particular, we feel that the employment prospects for biochemistry graduates give some cause for encouragement.

The Biochemical Society has been monitoring the employment of UK graduates for some years. Our most recent survey shows that only seven per cent of recent graduates are still seeking employment six months

## ON THIS DAY

JUNE 25 1846

During May 1846 a number of letters appeared in *The Times* deploring the plight of the farm labourer in Dorset. The paper embarked on an exercise of investigative journalism by sending its own correspondent into the county.

### CONDITION OF THE PEASANTRY IN DORSETSHIRE

In pursuance of the duty assigned me, I shall today lay before you the result of my inquiries in Stourpaine, a parish about two miles distant from Blandford and forming part of the district to which the public attention has been drawn.

The first feature which attracts the attention of a stranger on entering the village is the total want of cleanliness which pervades it. A stream composed of the matter which constantly escapes from pigsties and other receptacles of filth, meanders down each street, being here and there collected into standing pools, which lie festering and rotting in the sun so as to create wonder that the place is not the continual abode of pestilence. Indeed, the worst malignant fever has raged here at different times.

Another fruitful source of misery, as well as immorality is the great inadequacy of the number and size of the dwellings in the village. The population, and the consequently crowded state of their habitations, which in Dorsetshire generally, and in Stourpaine particularly, afford the most limited accommodations. It is by no means an uncommon thing for the whole family to sleep in the same room, without the slightest regard to age or sex, and without a curtain or the slightest attempt at separation between the sexes. In one instance which came under my notice, a family consisting of nine persons, occupied three beds in the same bedroom, which was the only one the house afforded. The eldest daughter is 23 years of age, the second son is 18, and the youngest the dimensions of the room into which these nine persons are nightly crammed. It is 10 feet square, not reckoning two small recesses by the sides of the chimney, about 18 inches deep. In some few instances the circumstances are indeed of a more than most ingenious and laudable attempts to effect a barrier between the sexes, but in general there does not appear to exist any anxiety on the subject; and indeed in most instances the children of both sexes are crowded into the same room, and the number of beds required for the accommodation of the family, render all such attempts futile. It will be easily imagined that the nightly and promiscuous herding together of young people of both sexes in productive of the most demoralizing effects, and it is no matter of wonder that there are more illegitimate children in Stourpaine than in any village of equal size in the Union of Blandford. In case of a death occurring in a family, should there be a child under the age of 14 years of age, generally the case, then inmates of the house are compelled to pass their nights in the same room with the corpse until the time of burial. A gentleman informed me that he once inquired whether, in such cases, there was not much difficulty in reconciling the children to such an arrangement. The answer he received, from the deep tone of philosophy which pervades it, is particularly deserving of attention: "Why, Sir, in such cases we let the children get dead asleep before we take them to bed, and in the morning we pull them out of bed and hurry them down before they are properly awake. It is worse for the grown folks than for them."

It may be useful to give a few examples of the miserable and degraded state in which the inhabitants of this village pass their lives. ... I have no intention of censoring the work of MGN journalists. Events in Poland, including the activities of Solidarity, will be reported on their merits. But it does not lie in the mouth of *The Times*, whose most notorious contribution to newspaper history was the censoring of reports about the menace of Hitlerism, to rebuke anyone about censorship, real or imagined.

These are a few of the numerous examples I am enabled to produce, but I think these are amply sufficient to illustrate the horrible mode of existence which prevails here. ... In these houses there is to the last degree detrimental to the health of the inhabitants; the atmosphere, especially of the sleeping apartments, to an unexpressed nose is almost insupportable. It is a complete waste of remarks that dishes, plates, and other articles of crockery, are sent almost unknown; there is, however the less need for them, as a great bread forms the principal, and I believe only kind of food which falls to the labourer's lot.

From this picture of a Dorsetshire parish, it may be readily gathered that apathy and indifference on the part of the landed proprietor, and the grasping and closed policy of the farmer, are the causes of the prevailing distress.

The default of the one is apparent in his neglect to provide proper habitations in which the labourer may bring up his family in comfort and security. In no county, notwithstanding the universal increase of population, is the want of new cottages so apparent, and the neglect of the landlord, in this point at least, so conspicuous.

after graduation, compared with 11 per cent in 1982.

Fifty per cent of first-degree graduates (60 per cent in the early 1970s) continue in biochemistry, training, for PhDs and post-doctoral biochemists this figure is much higher, being approximately 75 to 80 per cent.

Yours faithfully,  
D. S. JONES,  
The Biochemical Society,  
7 Warwick Court,  
High Holborn, WC1.  
June 21.

### Base attitude

From Mr J. S. Abbott

Sir, Very curious do I find your headline to the article of June 21 on Conservative MPs who could be defeated at the next election: "The Tory faces at risk". Surely it is not their faces that are at risk but their seats?

Yours faithfully,  
J. S. ABBOTT,  
4 Adley Street,  
Uppington,  
Rutland,  
June 21.

advertising. However, that the impact of the future structure of broadcasting on Mr Murdoch's media involvements deserves coverage is undeniable. Equally undeniable is the absence of such coverage in what purports to be a newspaper of record.

At least, when charming photographs of the proprietor's daughter and wife recently graced your court and social page, you acknowledged their relationship to the great man. Such harmless sycophancy may be indulged. What cannot be ignored is your total failure to see the point of the criticism made of your BBC articles and leaders.

"The Independent Directors," you state, "have now ruled that the essential fact is that Mr Milne

admits that he made his statements without evidence and acknowledges that he no longer seeks to modify them; these things being so the charge necessarily lapses." I suggest that the "essential fact" is your duty to address yourself - after five leaders, countless news stories, and now 600 words of pompous irrelevance masquerading as a "statement" - to the issue: how might the extensive media interests of Mr Murdoch be affected by changes in the structure of broadcasting recommended by *The Times*?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID ELSTEIN,  
Brook Productions Ltd.,  
2 Newburgh Street, W1.  
June 20.







FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Rayner at Marks - power without paternalism

To be a Marks and Spencer supplier has never been a sinecure. The calling demands high standards, very competitive prices and a firm belief that the customer is always right.

Nova was not a healthy company. It had suffered a series of unlucky episodes that began to look less unlucky as they mounted up. When, just a year ago, the company closed its Welsh plant in the middle of the workers' summer holiday, it caused a major public row, and M & S was decidedly unamused.

Auditions in a new light

The promised despatch of writs against Arthur Young over its role in the Johnson Matthey Bankers affair has implications way beyond the interests of the accountancy firm's partners, lawyers and insurers.

M & S has become fiercely fashion conscious. Even in its flourishing food departments, it concentrates more on chicken Kiev and fromage blanc than on bread and butter.

It never lacked a commercial sense, but in the past it was tempered a little by a paternalistic trait. That has now gone.

Yesterday Nova (Jersey) Knit went into receivership after a long and painful illness. What was surprising was that the people in Baker Street appeared unaware of the news, although Nova had long boasted that M & S was its biggest customer.

Suppliers must now produce more than a product to order; they must produce ideas. M & S is keen to jump on the current design bandwagon, but wants others to carry the cost.

The worry for many M & S suppliers is that only major companies, giants like the new Vantona Viyella Nottingham group, can meet M & S's demands.

CBI's models for spending

Unless the participants have, unusually, decided to keep mum (collective responsibility still lives!) Sunday's Chequers meeting on public spending appears to have achieved nothing new.

The Confederation of British Industry has timed the publication of its third McAlpine report on public spending well. "Financing the Future," produced by a working party under the chairmanship of Mr Malcolm McAlpine, a director of Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons Ltd, takes as its starting point the Treasury's public spending plans for 1987/88.

The CBI's blueprint for cost savings in the public sector is based on the experiences of the private sector. By adopting certain practices, the CBI says, the Government could be saving £6 billion a year after four years.

The CBI's argument is a familiar one. The private sector, having gone through the pain of recession, has learned new and more efficient practices. The public sector,

and most glaringly the local authorities, have not. Thus, the CBI proposes zero-based budgeting for the annual public spending round, so that each item of expenditure would have to be justified.

A Treasury special unit should be set up to review every area of public spending over a five-year period.

There are some old favourites in the report too, like the ending of index-linked pensions for civil servants, and a special government group, composed of representatives from both business and Whitehall, to tackle the thorny question of private finance for public capital projects.

The Treasury's dilemma on public spending is not dissimilar to that on unemployment. Great improvements have been made in control methods in the past five years and yet, as long as they fail to show through in the figures, it has to be prepared for criticism.

Of more immediate concern to the Treasury may be the fact that industry is losing patience with the snail's pace move to lower interest rates. The CBI, having supported the Government's interest rate hike to save sterling in January, now wants rates down fast.

Acorn suspends shares as cash troubles multiply

By Alison Eadie

Acorn Computer, the troubled microcomputer manufacturer which makes the BBC Micro, called for a temporary suspension of its shares on the Stock Exchange yesterday as it discussed a refinancing plan with its brokers.

In February, Acorn was bailed out of financial difficulties by a £12 million rights issue, in which Olivetti, the Italian office equipment group, took a 49.3 per cent stake and pumped £10.4 million into the company.

Acorn said yesterday there had been a significant deterioration in its financial position since February. The market for home and personal computers had become even more difficult and a further very substantial decline had occurred in sales from the levels predicted earlier in the year.

Close Brothers, Acorn's merchant bank, is preparing a refinancing plan which it will submit to principal shareholders, creditors and Acorn's principal bank Barclays, later this week. Hill Samuel, the



Chris Curry (left) and Hermann Hauser: reduced role in computer group

Acorn is understood to have fallen behind with its rescheduled payments.

Acorn's deepening difficulties come a week after Sir Clive Sinclair's home computer company Sinclair Research, in a £12 million deal. The crisis arises from a slump in Britain's home computer boom of the last four years, with manufacturers left with high stocks in the quiet months after the peak Christmas selling season.

Acorn has plummeted from being the largest company on the Unlisted Securities Market, capitalized at £220 million when the shares hit 193p, to a capitalization of £34 million at yesterday's suspension price of 13p.

Earlier this month Olivetti appointed a senior director, Mr Alex Uboldi, acting managing director of Acorn. Mr Chris Curry and Dr Hermann Hauser, Acorn's founders who ran the company until February, have since taken a back seat. Their shareholding was reduced from 85 per cent to 36 per cent when Olivetti took its stake.

Olivetti can take control at any time by exercising its option to buy a small number of shares from Mr Curry and Dr Hauser, without injecting any more money into Acorn.

John Brown ahead of target

By Cliff Feltham

John Brown, the engineering and construction group, yesterday called a temporary halt to dealings in its shares on the stock market. At the suspension price of 32p, the group is valued at around £40 million.

But the group, whose future looked in jeopardy a year ago, made it clear there was no crisis behind the latest move. It appears to be ahead of schedule in thrashing out a capital reconstruction plan with its main bankers, aimed at bringing down its mountain of debt.

Mr Allan Gormley, managing director, said he hoped the negotiations "will go all the way to dealing with the company's debt to equity

Despite selling substantial parts of the business, John Brown's borrowings at the last count still stood at over £120 million, three times more than the £40 million of equity.

Under the chairman, Sir John Cuckney - brought in by the banks to mastermind a survival plan for John Brown - traditional trades such as machine tools have gone and the group has been concentrating on three main areas: engineering and construction, plastics machinery, and offshore oil and gas exploration.

One engineering analyst commented yesterday: "I wasn't expecting news of the capital reconstruction for a little time yet so this looks like a positive sign for the group."

The main attraction to BBA, which recently spent £16 million on acquiring the automotive interests of Cape Industries, is Synterials' cash holdings of over £12.8 million. In effect, BBA is making a disguised rights issue.

BBA to buy Synterials for £16.3m

By Clare Dobie

BBA, the brake linings manufacturer, has made an agreed offer for Synterials, a Dutch company with a USM quotation. The two-for-19 share swap values Synterials at £16.3 million.

Synterials, which raised £20 million when it came to the market in 1983, will drop its plan to hand back cash to shareholders if the offer goes unconditional.

Tempus, page 19

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Tempus, page 19

'Old boy network' criticized

By William Kay, City Editor

The Bank of England, which in the past week has been widely criticized for its handling of the Johnson Matthey Bankers affair, claims today that too many company directors are chosen through the old boy network.

In a pre-released extract from the Bank's latest quarterly bulletin, due out on Thursday evening, an article on the boards of quoted companies surveys the growing trend towards non-executive directorships.

After looking at 344 companies from The Times 1,000 list, the article says that "it is perhaps disquieting that at least one in three of the non-executive directors identified in this study was serving of has served their companies in another capacity, since these people may find it hard on occasions to exercise the independence and objectivity required of a non-executive director."

Typically, those directors with previous connections had either been executive employees or professional advisers such as lawyers or accountants. "A non-executive director's judgement should not be influenced by considerations stemming from financial dependence on the company or strong personal links with its executive management," the Bank says.

The survey suggests that an increasing number of public companies have non-executive directors, only one company in twenty had none. The Bank says one of the founders of PRO NED, a body set up to promote the appointment of non-executive directors.

However, the article also says that companies are still not forthcoming about their directors' backgrounds.

The survey showed that 85 per cent of the non-executive directors were receiving fees of £10,000 a year or less.

Burton plea to Takeover Panel on bid rivals

By Patience Wheatcroft

The Burton Group, which is bidding for Debenhams, the stores group, has asked the Takeover Panel to ensure that any information Debenhams gives to potential members of a rival consortium bid should be given to Burton as well.

The company is apparently concerned that Debenhams' chairman, Mr Robert Thornton, and his merchant bank advisors, Kleinwort Benson, might have been disclosing more details about Debenhams than had already been made public. However, Kleinwort denied that, and said companies considering joining a consortium to combat the Burton bid

had been given no more information than Burton.

"We have a draft prospectus ready, but no one has seen it yet," said Mr Tim Holland-Bosworth, a director of Kleinwort. However, he believed that even if the draft prospectus were distributed to selected companies, the Takeover Code would not require that it be given to Burton. Instead, he said, the obligation would be on Burton to ask specific questions of Debenhams; if the answer was in the document, it would have to be relayed to Burton.

By the end of this week Burton will issue its comments on the Debenhams defence

Europe 'in better shape than US'

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Several years of growth are in prospect for Europe's economies, according to Professor Robert Marjolin in the Amex Bank Review, published by American Express Bank. In contrast, the United States is in an unsustainable situation, with the danger that "the system will break down sometime."

Professor Marjolin, former secretary-general of the OECD and vice-president of the EEC, has been an adviser to the Amex review for the past 10 years.

He argues strongly against the "Euroclerosis" view of the European economies. Apart from the past few years, he points out, Europe has been doing better than the US in production, investment and productivity in the 10-year period since the first oil crisis.

The boom in the US since 1983 will not be sustained, he says, and, unless important corrections are made, could bring about financial collapse.

On the assumption that an American collapse can be avoided, he expects Europe to "enjoy a period of relative prosperity for several years."

Europe's economies are nearing the end of a painful period of restructuring, he says, and unemployment should soon start rising and begin to fall gradually.

However, the main blackspot in Europe's economic performance has been unemployment and Professor Marjolin expects levels to stay high despite the prospect of reasonable economic growth rates.

European governments, conveniently for election timetables, should have room for tax cuts in the near future, he says.

The review also examines prospects for European equity markets and expects the British, French and German markets to continue strong into 1986.

Merit pay awards gain favour

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

More companies are using merit awards as incentives for managers and staff, according to a new study by Incomes Data Service's top pay unit.

At more senior levels in a company there is a trend toward rewards more closely tied to performance. But of 125 organizations studied in the survey fewer than half had made significant changes. Some 42 per cent had made changes to merit policies since 1982, the survey found.

It looks as if, while there has not been a universal shift from fixed incremental to merit-based systems, that there have been "significant areas of change", it says.

For managers in all industries and other employees in some companies - like those in the computer industry or with a strong US parent influence - merit payments have been an important feature for some years. But it is only in recent years that we have witnessed concerted attempts to change payment systems down the line, to become more merit oriented.

Pressures for change to merit-based systems can come from board level or from employees themselves and can reflect salary market pressures, says the survey. Top managements have seen merit pay as a way of securing greater control over the salary situation, with hawkish managements forcing discrimination on pay levels between divisions according to performance.

In research and development work, where researchers see themselves as involved in a team effort, strong pay discrimination was not well received.

Tempus, page 19

BET sells its London HQ

British Electric Traction has sold the freehold of its 80,000 sq ft London headquarters, Stratton House, Piccadilly, to the Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society for £19.65 million.

It is the society's biggest property investment for some years, and is part of its plan to increase its exposure to West End property investment, which will shortly total £40 million.

BET's decision to sell Stratton House, in which it occupies 20,000 sq ft, is also part of the company's long-term plans. BET is restructuring over the past year or two has involved selling general investments and making assets work harder. The sale of its headquarters fits into this strategy.

BET is to move back to the building after Scottish Widows has completed a £3 million refurbishment.

MARKET SUMMARY

Table with columns: STOCK MARKETS, MAIN PRICE CHANGES, CURRENCIES, INTEREST RATES, GOLD. Lists various financial indicators and their values.

Table with columns: RISES, FALLS, CURRENCIES, INTEREST RATES. Lists price changes for various commodities and interest rates.

PHILIPS advertisement for dishwashers. Text: 'We have an important announcement for owners of the Philips 2000 range of dishwashers'. Includes product models 2000SE, 2000SX, DW999 and contact information for Philips Service.

Vertical text on the left margin: AN TUMLR on international mic thinking, GATT... LIVES CYRIAX, PHILIP FLEMING, DR BERT CRAG



WALL STREET

Dow quick to retreat

New York (Agency) - Shares fell sharply in early trading yesterday following the market's 25-point gain on Friday...

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 12.54 points to 1311.94.

The New York Stock Exchange index was down 0.76 to 109.09 and the price of an average share was down 24 cents...

General Foods was down 3/4 to 78 1/2. RCA was down 1/4 to 47. General Foods was down 3/4 to 78 1/2...

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COMMODITIES

Yesterday's weekly London Metal Exchange stock figures brought one surprise: aluminium stocks soared by 26,400 tonnes to more than 96,000...

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Table with columns for Commodity, Price, and Change. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, and other agricultural products.

Table with columns for Commodity, Price, and Change. Includes items like Oil, Sugar, and other commodities.

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Table with columns for Commodity, Price, and Change. Includes items like Cotton, Lumber, and other commodities.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Currencies spent a relatively quiet session on foreign exchange markets yesterday.

Most of the action took place soon after the outset of business when sterling after an earlier opening of around 1.7260, suddenly rebounded on what dealers described as some heavy corporate based demand.

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Change. Includes Sterling, Dollar, and other currencies.

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LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

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MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

It was difficult to drum business in the money markets yesterday. In very quiet conditions period rates showed little change from Friday's level.

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INVESTMENT TRUSTS

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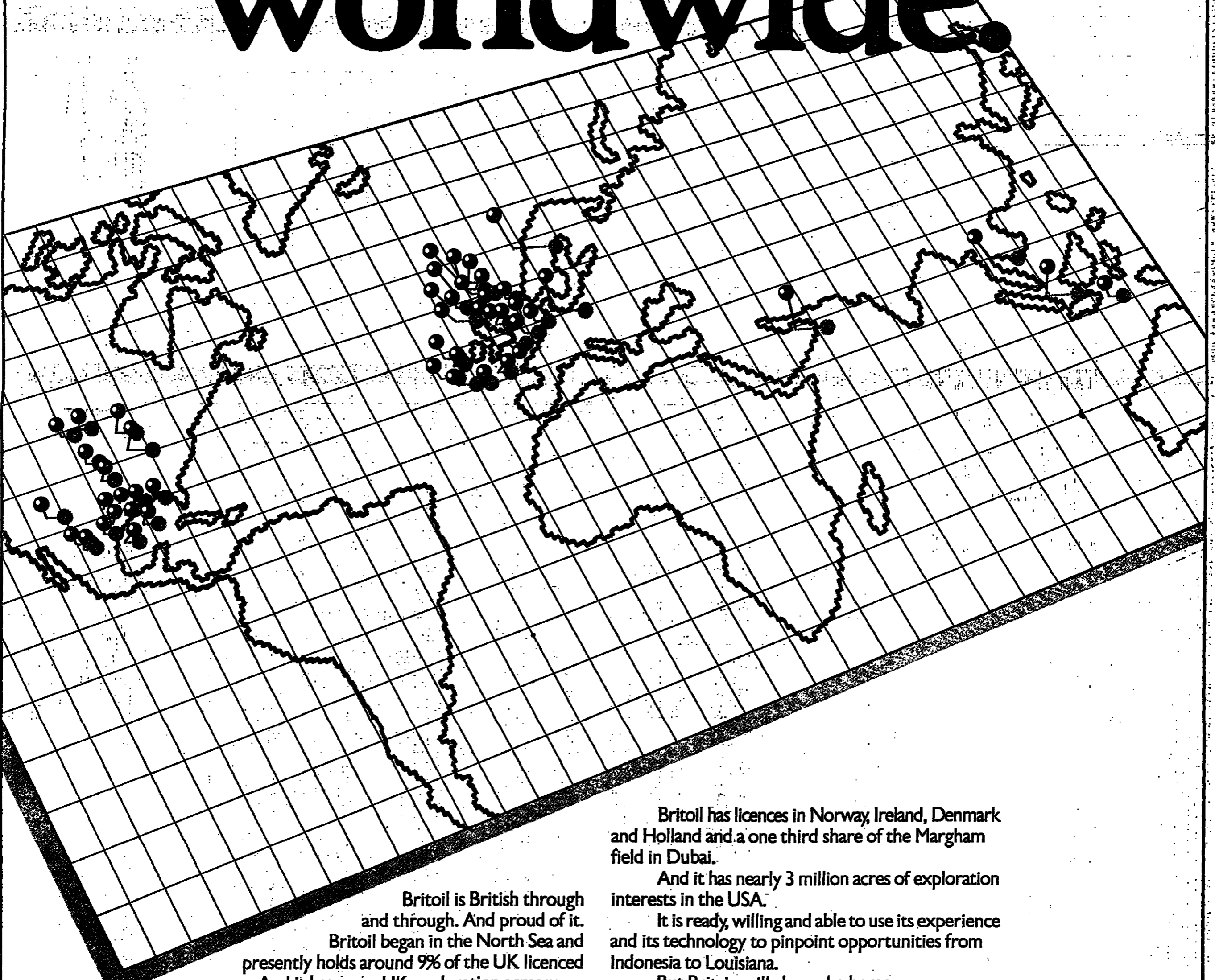
Table with columns for Trust Name, Price, and Change. Includes various investment trusts.

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Large table containing detailed information for various unit trusts, including names, prices, and changes.



# Pinpointing opportunities worldwide.



Britoil is British through and through. And proud of it. Britoil began in the North Sea and presently holds around 9% of the UK licenced acreage. And it has more UK exploration acreage than anyone else.

Last year Britoil was involved in drilling more UK wells than anyone else.

But while Britoil began in the North Sea, it certainly doesn't end there. It has interests in almost as much exploration acreage in the Far East as it does in the North Sea.

Britoil has licences in Norway, Ireland, Denmark and Holland and a one third share of the Margham field in Dubai.

And it has nearly 3 million acres of exploration interests in the USA.

It is ready, willing and able to use its experience and its technology to pinpoint opportunities from Indonesia to Louisiana.

But Britain will always be home.

## Britoil

 Pinpointing opportunities worldwide.

Please send me more information about Britoil and reserve my copy of the Offer For Sale document, without obligation.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Send to: Britoil plc, P.O. Box 5000, Bristol, BS99 1GB.

T254

SOON, THE REMAINING 49% OF BRITOil SHARES ARE TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE.

Issued by Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited on behalf of H.M. Government.



# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
1	INDUSTRIALS A-D								
1	ICI	141	138	ICI	141	+	1.20	8.5	16.5
2	Barracuda	120	118	Barracuda	120	+	0.80	6.7	17.8
3	David Bull	110	108	David Bull	110	+	0.60	5.5	19.8
4	APV	100	98	APV	100	+	0.40	4.0	25.0
5	Cape Asbestos	90	88	Cape Asbestos	90	+	0.30	3.3	27.3
6	Barriford (SW)	80	78	Barriford (SW)	80	+	0.20	2.5	32.0
7	Brown & Taves	70	68	Brown & Taves	70	+	0.10	1.5	46.7
8	Delta	60	58	Delta	60	+	0.10	1.7	35.3
9	Applicator	50	48	Applicator	50	+	0.10	2.0	25.0
10	Brook St Bureau	40	38	Brook St Bureau	40	+	0.10	2.5	16.0
11	ELECTRICALS								
12	Mestic	100	98	Mestic	100	+	0.80	8.0	12.5
13	Ferranti	90	88	Ferranti	90	+	0.60	6.7	13.4
14	Pitco	80	78	Pitco	80	+	0.40	4.0	20.0
15	Plenny	70	68	Plenny	70	+	0.30	3.3	21.2
16	Unilever	60	58	Unilever	60	+	0.20	2.0	30.0
17	NK Elect	50	48	NK Elect	50	+	0.10	1.0	50.0
18	Cable & Wireless	40	38	Cable & Wireless	40	+	0.10	1.0	40.0
19	Chord Instruments	30	28	Chord Instruments	30	+	0.10	1.0	30.0
20	Electronic Mach	20	18	Electronic Mach	20	+	0.10	1.0	20.0
21	Micro ES	10	8	Micro ES	10	+	0.10	1.0	10.0
22	FOODS								
23	Beigen	100	98	Beigen	100	+	0.80	8.0	12.5
24	Rowntree Mac	90	88	Rowntree Mac	90	+	0.60	6.7	13.4
25	Tate & Lyle	80	78	Tate & Lyle	80	+	0.40	4.0	20.0
26	Hillards	70	68	Hillards	70	+	0.30	3.3	21.2
27	Park Foods	60	58	Park Foods	60	+	0.20	2.0	30.0
28	Bluebird Conf	50	48	Bluebird Conf	50	+	0.10	1.0	50.0
29	Morston (W)	40	38	Morston (W)	40	+	0.10	1.0	40.0
30	BUN	30	28	BUN	30	+	0.10	1.0	30.0
31	AB Food	20	18	AB Food	20	+	0.10	1.0	20.0
32	Urd Beans	10	8	Urd Beans	10	+	0.10	1.0	10.0
33	BUILDING AND ROADS								
34	Blue Circle	100	98	Blue Circle	100	+	0.80	8.0	12.5
35	May & Hannell	90	88	May & Hannell	90	+	0.60	6.7	13.4
36	Marshall (Retail)	80	78	Marshall (Retail)	80	+	0.40	4.0	20.0
37	Warrington (T)	70	68	Warrington (T)	70	+	0.30	3.3	21.2
38	Barnet Devs	60	58	Barnet Devs	60	+	0.20	2.0	30.0
39	Magnet & South	50	48	Magnet & South	50	+	0.10	1.0	50.0
40	Taylor Woodrow	40	38	Taylor Woodrow	40	+	0.10	1.0	40.0
41	BAC	30	28	BAC	30	+	0.10	1.0	30.0
42	Mayes Int	20	18	Mayes Int	20	+	0.10	1.0	20.0
43	Brown & Jackson	10	8	Brown & Jackson	10	+	0.10	1.0	10.0
44	Times Newspaper Limited Year Daily Total								

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg Div Yld P/E

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
...	...	...	...	...	...

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg Div Yld P/E

FINTE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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1985 High Low Stock Price Chg Div Yld P/E

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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1985 High Low Stock Price Chg Div Yld P/E

UNDATED

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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1985 High Low Stock Price Chg Div Yld P/E

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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1985 High Low Stock Price Chg Div Yld P/E

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E

BUILDING AND ROADS

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FINANCE AND LAND

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FOODS

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

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1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E

CINEMAS AND TV

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DRAPERY AND STORES

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ELECTRICALS

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1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D

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1985 High Low Company Price Chg Div Yld P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Quiet trading

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 17. Dealings End, June 28. Contango Day, July 1. Settlement Day, July 8. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio  
 Daily Dividend £2,000  
 Claims required for +35 points  
 Claimants should ring 0254-53272

OIL

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
...	...	...	...	...	...

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
...	...	...	...	...	...

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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PROPERTY

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
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SHIPPING

Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
...	...	...	...	...	...



COMMODITIES REVIEW

Liffe opens its options on the future

At 8.30 am on Thursday, an hour at which most reporters would sensibly prefer not to see Mr Norman Tebbit, the London International Financial Futures Exchange will officially open its floor to option trading.

contracts fit the bill? The first two on Thursday will be a Eurodollar contract based on the existing Liffe futures contract, and a sterling dollar option based on physical pricing.



Michael Jenkins: American challenge

Looking at the options contracts themselves, Liffe's telling technical feature is the capacity to deal on margin. Rather than being a dangerous device, this is sanctioned by the International Commodities Clearing House and last week was accepted by the Chicago Board of Trade.

They also, of course, are interested in the income it would generate. An international network of clearing houses could arguably route trading traffic more efficiently than a series of separate bilateral and multilateral relationships.

TEMPUS Market outlook brighter with BT cash call over

Lord Hanson may have pulled off the most remarkable coup of his career in raising £500 million from the equity market through the Hanson Trust rights issue.

John Brown's request for a £330 million loan to help finance the reconstruction of the City yesterday, prompted certain eyebrow-raising in the City yesterday.

Of those in the US, the balance sheet will be seen in the new light. This possibility has not been lost on other companies. It was rumoured in the market yesterday that Trafalgar House has run its slide rule over John Brown.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Share sale speculation hardens RHM

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Shares of the Ranks Hovis McDougall foods group were in demand again yesterday as rumours strengthened that the 14.9 per cent shareholding held by S. & W. Berisford was about to be sold.

share exchange offer. Berisford shares rose 3p to 174p. Equities had started the second leg of the account - the British Telecom second call day - on a promising note.

chance of a rival for G & D, whose shares fell 2p to 171p, so Dalgety should get its heart's desire.

investment company will retain just under 5 per cent of the latter. A 19.45 per cent holding in Pineapple Dance Studios will be split between Mr Peter Bains - who now moves in to run Pineapple and Hawley Group.

time 6p higher at 471p. But the shares lost much of their gain towards the close. Burton shareholders, meanwhile, approved the move to acquire Debenhams, up 5p to 388p.

RECENT ISSUES

William Collins: Mr Clark Paton and Mr Marmaduke Hussey have joined the board as executive and non-executive directors respectively.

APPOINTMENTS

William Collins: Mr Clark Paton and Mr Marmaduke Hussey have joined the board as executive and non-executive directors respectively.

Traded option highlights

Business slowed down in the traded options market yesterday as the effects of a rainy Monday were felt.

option, which had its market debut last week, was very neglected, just 3 contracts traded.

LOOKING FOR GREATER REWARDS?

Managing Directors, Directors, Sales and Marketing Executives, Public, Finance and Overseas Appointments. LOOK IN THE TIMES GENERAL APPOINTMENTS ON THURSDAY. ORDER YOUR COPY TODAY

COMPANY NEWS

CLYDE BLOWERS: Six months to Feb 28. Interim 0.82685 (£1,857,733). Post and pre-tax loss £54,905 (£89,990). Loss per share 5.5p (loss 9p).

(318). Profit before tax 2,066 (1,756). Tax 705 (643). Minorities 25 (credit 11). Net extraordinary debit, 181 (nil) - loss on sale of the assets and business of Econa £23,000, less tax of £52,000. Profit attributable 1,155 (1,094). EPS 4.87p (4.27p) restated weighted average basis.

(4,718). Profit 1,031 (307). Tax 460 (216). Earnings per share 12p (7.3p). Net tangible assets per share 61.9p (30.5p).

(7,969). Profit 1,031 (307). Tax 460 (216). Earnings per share 12p (7.3p). Net tangible assets per share 61.9p (30.5p).

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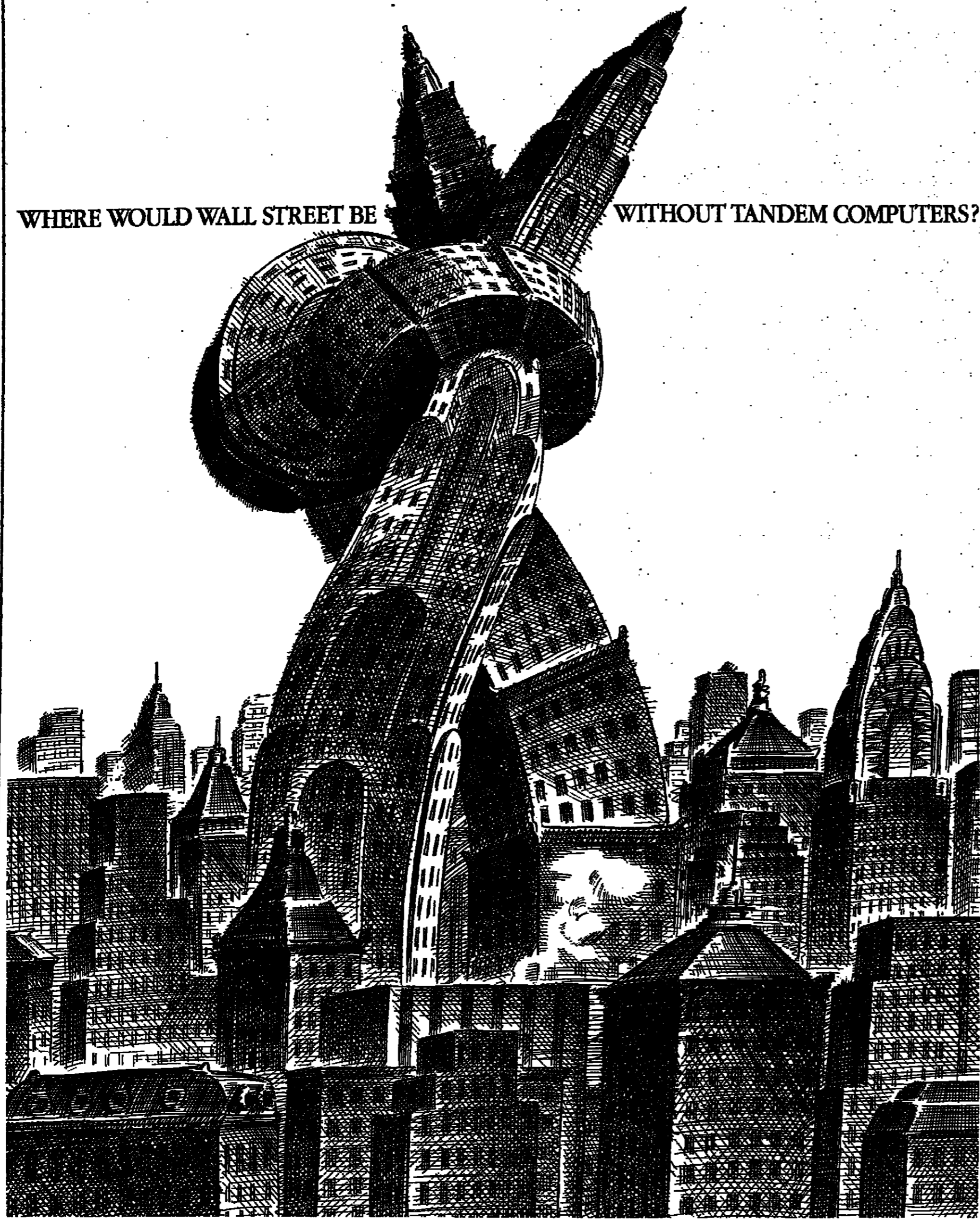
Base Lending Rates

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Rate. Includes ABN Bank, ABC Company, Barclays, BCCI, Citibank Savings, Consolidated Bank, Continental Trust, Co-operative Bank, E. B. & Co, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, Nat Westminster, Royal Bank, Williams & Glyn's, Citibank NA.

Young's formal wear for men. See what we mean on page 11.



WHERE WOULD WALL STREET BE WITHOUT TANDEM COMPUTERS?



Our system, for example, has fault tolerance built into it. If a single component fails, another automatically takes up the workload.

Data integrity is built-in, too. Which means that vital information shouldn't be lost or corrupted in the event of a fault.

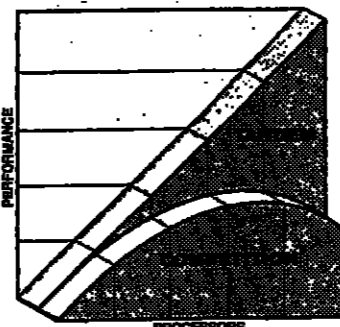
If you want to expand the system—or the database—you can, almost indefinitely. Without disrupting the system or the business.

Like building blocks, you simply add another processor when you're ready.

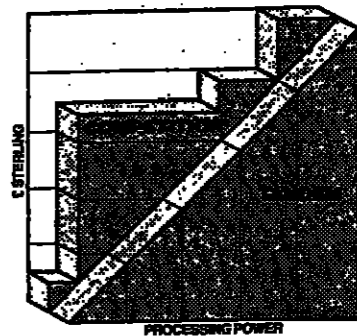
So there's no need to over-invest now in computer power you're not actually going to need until some later date.

And, unlike conventional systems, there's no decline in computer power per £ as your system grows either.

You don't need to be a financial director, or a data processing manager, to imagine what that can mean to computer cost efficiency.



With conventional computers, doubling your processors does not double your performance. With Tandem, each incremental increase in processing power provides matching performance.



With conventional computers, you must continually over-invest to ensure sufficient processing power. With Tandem, growth matches need, so you never invest more than you have to.

What's more, thanks to Tandem's unique distributed database, all system users can have access to the same up to date information simultaneously, anywhere in the world.

However large the organisation is. (Tandem allows from 2 to 16 processors in a single system, and up to 255 systems in a complete international network, all of which can interface with each other.)

If that sounds complicated to operate, it isn't. In fact customers in the prestigious U.S. Cowan/Datamation Survey have voted Tandem No.1 for customer loyalty.

Not once. But for three years running. Ahead of every other major computer company.

**ON-LINE TRANSACTION PROCESSING.**

**SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.**

A Tandem on-line system doesn't just solve the problems of conventional mainframe computers. (As if that weren't enough.)

It actually ushers in a new age where the computer can respond far more effectively to the changing environment in which business must operate to survive.

An age where management is based on information—not intuition.

Where information is fresh, not hours or even weeks old. Where people can access, update and act upon relevant data anywhere in the system network, anywhere in the world.

The age of on-line transaction processing. The fastest growing sector of an already exploding computer market.

**SOME OF OUR MAJOR WORLDWIDE CUSTOMERS.**

BARCLAYS BANK	GULF	PIRELLI
BRITISH TELECOM	HERTZ	PITNEY BOWES
BEECHAM COSMETICS	HUGHES AIRCRAFT	PORSCHE
EQUITY & LAW	MOBIL OIL	SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM
FEDERAL EXPRESS	MOTOROLA	TRUSTHOUSE FORTÉ
FORD MOTOR COMPANY	NATIONAL GIROBANK	

Thanks to our unique approach to system design, Tandem lead the world in on-line transaction processing. And, as our phenomenal growth in the last ten years shows, it's here to stay.

We set out in 1974 to develop the first fault-tolerant computer system.

Along the way, we created a system that's highly reliable, simple to operate, easy to expand—and versatile enough to handle the communication needs of virtually any corporation.

No matter how big. No matter where.

A system which can go to work improving your business—without destroying your investment in current computer technology.

Panciful? We don't think so.

And neither do our existing customers in the financial world, telecommunications, manufacturing, distribution, transportation, retailing, energy—and government. Throughout the world.

Tandem Computers cut the knot for them. Could we do it for you?

For further information and a copy of our Annual Report, please contact Michael Lambert, Tandem Computers Limited, Peel House, 32-34 Church Road, Northolt, Middlesex UB8 5AB. Tel: 01-841 7381. Telex: 933333. Other offices in the City, West End, High Wycombe, Birmingham, Rochdale and Glasgow.

Well, it would still be in New York. But, we venture to suggest it might not be quite the financial power it is today.

Hard to believe? Perhaps. But the fact remains that a significant part of one of the world's most complex international business communities runs on Tandem computer systems.

Can one computer company make that much difference? Aren't all large computer systems basically the same anyway?

Well, at Tandem, there is a difference. A unique on-line system which works like no other computer.

A system which has taken Tandem from scratch to \$530 million annual turnover—and put us into FORTUNE magazine's top 500 U.S. companies.

WHERE WOULD FORTUNE 500 BE WITHOUT TANDEM COMPUTERS?

**FORTUNE 500**  
**349**

*Just ten years after we started, Tandem joined 150 of our customers in FORTUNE magazine's top 500 U.S. companies.*

A system we believe will be just as revolutionary for large U.K. organisations as it has been for our clients throughout the rest of the world.

Because it'll actually work with whatever computer system you're currently using to run your business. And make it better.

**WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE SYSTEM I'VE ALREADY GOT?**

Virtually every large company in the world uses a conventional mainframe computer system to run its business.

The mainframe is norm, and has been since the basic technology was established some thirty years ago. It's part of the furniture—and that's part of the problem. Because companies have grown used to putting up with the problems inherent in mainframe system design.

Like the fact that you can't always have all the information you want, when you want it.

When it's working to capacity, you have to "queue" And, when you want to expand that capacity, more often than not you have to replace the system with a bigger one.

Which often means stopping, retraining staff, rewriting programs—and writing off your initial investment. If you need a "fail-safe" computer—one that can continue to function even if there's a breakdown in the system—conventional mainframes can handle it. You just buy two identical systems (at double the cost) and one sits idle waiting for the other to break down.

A neat solution if you happen to make the computers. Not exactly good economics for you. Like it or lump it, these are the "rules" of conventional computers.

Tandem breaks them all.

**SO WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?**

Some ten years ago, Tandem looked at the problem and found a unique solution.

We did it by developing a system which cures all the day-to-day headaches that come with conventional computer technology.



**WORLD LEADERS IN ON-LINE TRANSACTION PROCESSING**

• FOR DISTRIBUTION • ENERGY • FINANCE • GOVERNMENT • MANUFACTURING • RETAILING • TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION •

IBM is  
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COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

IBM in second round Euro clash

By Jane Lawrence

The European Commission is heading for a second round fight with IBM, the world's largest computer company.

The commission plans to resurrect a 10-year-old case concerning the firm's alleged abuse of its dominant position in the market place.

This time, things will be different, according to the EEC's industrial liaison officer in London, Robert Sheaf.

The problem the EEC faces in all this is picking out the right charges and making them stick.

The company's aggressiveness is likely to grow - this year will be one of its hardest for a long time

Companies that sell IBM-compatible equipment are starting to complain that the computer company is keeping them out of the running.

At the same time, European leasing firms which do business in West Germany are beginning to take up cudgels, because they believe IBM is trying to put them out of business in that market.

As the clamour rises the EEC must be in little doubt that the time to restart its action is sooner rather than later. It sees and hears IBM's moves in the market, and says the firm is in a dominant position.

IBM's aggressiveness is likely to increase. This year will be one of its hardest for many - it has already said it expects no profit growth for its first nine months.

Hard times will make IBM even more competitive, and force it to be more aggressive to competitors to try to keep the money flowing in.

And difficult questions are being asked...

A glint of eastern promise for BT

Industrial advisers, technology consultants and marketers have been preaching to British manufacturers and service providers in the electronics sector to think international.

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

Maxwell, originally from eastern Europe, declared his intention to exploit the new markets of Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and others in the bloc in an attempt to shift the £30 million computer mountain held by Sinclair on books.

Spectrums, QL and possibly flat-screen televisions will find their way within months to colleges and universities in the eastern countries.

The commitment by the new Sinclair management is significant because it illustrates that even at the lower end of the information technology business substantial monies can be realized from the export of products to the East and the developing nations.

When announcing the relaxation of the rules on export to China and the Warsaw Pact about 10 days ago, government ministers were unsure of the impact the new guidelines might have on the British information technology sector.

The trade minister, Paul Channon, had said: "It is not easy to estimate the net effects on trade of these new arrangements. There is a mixture of tightening and relaxation. There will be a relaxation of the embargo on lower-powered computers, which ought to make it easier for British companies to export."

At the other end of the eastern export trail is the giant British Telecom, which is now flexing its muscles in the international market. The group has already declared its intention of paying £180 million for 51 per cent of the Canadian telephone switching manufacturer, Mitel.

Silicon Glen starts to suffer from the US slump

By L. Erik Caloni

The cliché that when America sneezes Europe catches a cold could be in for a new lease of life as the slump in the US computer and semiconductor industry begins to spill over into Europe.

European chip-makers are facing the same intense price competition from Japanese makers and the same slowdown in home-computer sales as in the US and European units of US chip-makers are starting to lay off workers and cut production because of the woes at home.

The predicament is particularly worrisome in places such as Silicon Glen, a stretch of central Scotland that in the last decade has bloomed with more than 300 electronics companies. 50 of which are US-owned. It has been the single bright spot in Scotland's bleak industrial landscape, bringing in nearly \$2 billion (about £1.5 billion) a year and employing 42,000 people, or 10 per cent of Scotland's manufacturing work force.

But for the first time since it sprang up amidst the gloom of Scotland's closed steel mills and shipyards, Silicon Glen is suffering the ripple effects of a US industry slump.

A downturn in the industry's fortunes would be a severe blow to politicians as ideologically diverse as Margaret Thatcher and Francois Mitterrand. Both the British and French leaders have invested much political capital in backing, sometimes with public money, fast-growing US-style electronics industries in their countries.

Neither can afford to have these jobs prove as cyclical and unreliable as those they have replaced. But the slowdown has brought home the fact that high technology industries are not necessarily a panacea.

Silicon Glen's problems stem directly from the US slump. Last month, National Semiconductor's UK unit said it would cut its 1,600 person work force by about 450. Orders for basic memory chips, which National Semiconductor makes in Scotland and ships to the US and elsewhere, dropped by 50 per cent last year.

The National Semiconductor layoffs were the biggest yet, but harbingers of worse to come abound. Hewlett-Packard's in the UK recently called off its annual picnic for 1,000 employees near Edinburgh to hold down costs.

James Finkleman, company president, said that the system can also automatically set the thermostat in the house at various levels to ensure the heating or air conditioning will be on when required.

Hooked up to a burglar alarm, the system can then sound an alarm, turn on all the lights in the house and record the time of any attempted break-in. It can also be connected to a smoke alarm in order to light exit routes if a fire breaks out, open and close curtains and using moisture gauges turn on sprinklers when the lawn is dry.

any job losses will be severely felt. William Simpson, a Scottish Development Agency official, said: "There is a slump and we find that we've some belt-tightening to do. But most of the companies are planning to drive right through it."

The European market for semiconductors is likely to be less affected than the US, where a 20 per cent decline is expected this year, industry sources say. One US company in Scotland, Integrated Power Semiconductors, sells half its output to the US, the other half to Europe. David Woollam, managing director, said: "Our orders are down to 10 to 15 per cent. But in Europe we are getting more orders every day."

One reason for the different conditions is the different ways in which the industries grew. Malcolm Penn, the chief European semiconductor analyst for the Dataquest Consultancy, says the US computer market grew widely compared to the "more cautious and realistic" European market.

But few are willing to predict the exact fall-out from the US slump.

6 Europe is holding up for now but it always lags behind the US

"Europe is holding up for the minute, but it always lags four or five months behind the US. So we may not have seen the worst yet," says Terry Mills, UK plant manager for General Instrument, one of the big chip-makers in Silicon Glen.

Motorola's managing chip-maker in Silicon Glen, with about 2,000 employees, says orders are down, but will not say by how much. Though Motorola has cut its semiconductor work force in the US, Dedy Seban, director of marketing for Motorola's European Semiconductor group, says it is not planning to cut workers or hours in Europe. Nevertheless, he added, the company remained cautious.

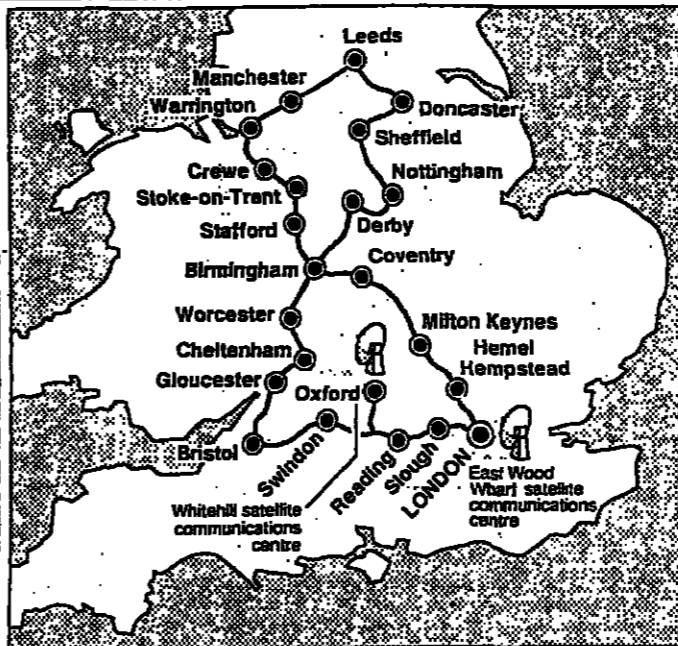
"I believe that if the gross national product in the US stays at 3 to 4 per cent and Europe at 2 to 3 per cent, the slump will prove to be an aberration," he says. "But if the world economy comes down, things could be different."

Elsewhere in Britain, where personal computer markets have slumped as much as in the US, manufacturers of mass-produced chips are also struggling. Innos, a unit of Thorn EMI, has cut working hours because of a plunge in the market for its mass-produced chips. Prices for such chips have fallen by 25 per cent.

More evidence of a downturn comes from suppliers to the Scottish chip industry. One local firm, Micro Image Technology, which makes chemicals used in etching chips in silicon, says sales to US-owned companies have dropped 10 to 20 per cent.

Mercury puts itself on the map

THE MERCURY FIBRE-OPTIC AND MICROWAVE NETWORK



By Danny Green

Just north of Oxford, a satellite dish in a quarry points south-east. The millions of bits of data streaming from it towards the horizon are on the first leg of a 10,000-mile journey that ends a fraction of a second later, in Hong Kong.

The dish is the latest gateway into a nationwide fibre-optic network that has been built since February 1982 by Mercury Communications.

The only organizations allowed to run this sort of service in the UK are British Telecom, Mercury and, because of a Victorian whim, the City of Kingston upon Hull.

Hull is not in a position to expand its phone links much, but three-year-old Mercury is beginning to show its milk teeth and will soon be taking a bite out of the cake guarded so jealously by big brother, BT.

The Far East link is the latest in a series of business services helping Mercury out of the "waterfront ward".

The company now has at least 17 big clients, including the Stock Exchange, Midland Bank, BP and A.P. Dow Jones.

Apart from its parent company, Cable and Wireless, AP is also the first customer on the whole of a New York-London-Hong Kong satellite circuit.

Others use Mercury's national figure of eight fibre-

optic and microwave network. In 1982, the company opted for an expensive version of fibre-optics which is now paying off through better reliability. The fine strands of glass cocooned in plastic alongside British Rail tracks, are the thickness of a human hair, but can carry data further than cut-price, fatter, fibres.

Most of the businesses now using Mercury are based in London. In March Mercury bought the London Hydraulic Power Company for its ancient network of ducts under City streets. These are now being filled with yet more fibre-optic cable.

About 100 yards above the traffic, microwave bounce from Willeston to the roof of Guy's Hospital, near London Bridge, to the Docklands and around again. The satellite dishes in the docks are in contact with New York; the disused siding in Willeston is home to a gleaming tower that switches signals to Birmingham, Bristol and Hong Kong.

The lines carry almost nothing but computer chat. To quiz your London-based office at the moment, you'd need some expensive digital equipment at either end of the line. But in April next year - that will change and you will be able to pick up your phone and choose

whether to dial a number on the BT network, or Mercury's. In that month Mercury's finances should start to look healthier.

The company has committed £150 million already, but its turnover for 1985-86 will be a mere £4.5 million. With the help of its switched service, it aims to be in the black by 1990. That would mean taking about five to 10 per cent of the UK market from BT.

It will not be easy. BT will fight hard to keep customers. Mercury says it has a 25 per cent price advantage on satellite links tariffs. By concentrating on the City of London and trunk connections to city centres only, Mercury will tap what BT and US operators have already found to be honey-pot of the communications industry: long-distance information.

PC takes over from Rover

By Mark Stone

Tomorrow House Systems of Richmond, British Columbia, Canada is to sell what it calls a home-security, monitoring and control system that is linked to a personal computer. It will wake the resident in the morning with a computerized voice, turn on appliances and run a security network.

The package sells for about £782, excluding installation and the cost of the computer itself.

After waking a person in the morning, the system's synthesized voice can provide information, ranging from time and temperature to reminder of appointments or special dates. It can then turn on bedroom

lights to a low level, bringing them slowly up to normal to give eyes time to adjust. By the time a person enters the kitchen for breakfast, the coffee could be made and the bacon sizzling in a pan on top of the stove.

James Finkleman, company president, said that the system can also automatically set the thermostat in the house at various levels to ensure the heating or air conditioning will be on when required.

Hooked up to a burglar alarm, the system can then sound an alarm, turn on all the lights in the house and record the time of any attempted break-in. It can also be connected to a smoke alarm in order to light exit routes if a fire breaks out, open and close curtains and using moisture gauges turn on sprinklers when the lawn is dry.

- UK events: Networks 85, today until Thursday, Wembley Conference Centre, London (01-698 4488); PC User Show, July 2-4, Olympia 2, London. For users of IBM PCs and compatibles (01-637 3699); Computers in Personnel, July 9-11, Royal Lancaster Hotel, Lancaster Terrace, London W2 (0277 232080); Acorn User Exhibition, July 25-28, Southland Centre, London EC2 (01-486 1812); Personal Computer World Show, September 4-8, Olympia, London (01-486 1951); Info North, September 17-19, Belle Vue, Manchester (01-647 1001); Technology Wales, September 18-20, National Sports Centre, Cardiff (0222 490355); Overseas: Computers in Asia, August 14-17, World Trade Centre, Singapore (01-486 1951); Compiled by Popular Computing Weekly

The story behind President's warning of lower profits

By Richard Sarson

IBM rocked Wall Street last month by warning that its profits for the first nine months would not match last year's figures, and its turnover would grow by only 20 per cent this year instead of last year's 30 per cent.

Only two months ago, when he announced an 18 per cent reduction in the first quarter earnings, he blamed the high dollar-exchange rate, and treated the reduction as a temporary blip on an otherwise ascending graph. Neither of these explanations is wholly convincing. The dollar rate should affect IBM less than most American companies, because they pride themselves on supplying most of their overseas markets from factories outside the US. They even claim to be a net dollar earner in some countries.

The problem is that each year a customer can buy 40 per cent more computer power for the same money as he spent last year. A company like IBM, most of whose business is done by extending and replacing its existing customers' machines, has to run fast even to stand still.

IBM, moreover, is plagued by the plug-compatible manufac-

turers. These are the people who make disc drives, memory devices and other peripherals, to link to the big IBM mainframes, at prices that undercut IBM's. A recent German survey showed that 70 per cent of the largest IBM users had equipment from the PCMs. They erode IBM's turnover and profits, at the top end of the market, while the makers of "PC look-alikes" erode IBM's personal computer market.

These pressure have made IBM most aggressive since 1983, when President Reagan took the anti-trust investigators off its back. To move into telecommunications markets, to challenge the deregulated telephone giant, AT&T, it has taken over a switchboard manufacturer, Rolm. It has also taken a minority stake in a chip manufacturer, Intel, and six smaller companies. And it has made joint ventures with another seven companies. A US lawyer says that IBM would never have got these links past anti-trust under any previous administration.

IBM itself is realizing that it must be seen as a "good citizen". It is expressing willingness to implement OSHA, whereas a year ago, it was pouring scorn on it. Some German IBM executives who were discounting IBM's machines in a way which contravened West German tax law, have been summarily fired. IBM top brass talk loudly about "ethical standards".

Will the poor financial results unleash a new wave of aggression, or will IBM managers realize that their dreams of unlimited growth are unrealistic, as well as being bad for the industry, the customers and IBM itself?

A new first for Sinclair Research

By Geoff Wheelwright

Sinclair Research claimed last week to have produced the world's first commercial wafer-scale integration microchip, and it said the new chip design was suitable for volume manufacture.

Sinclair's announcement should come as good news for Sinclair's new research majority shareholder, Robert Maxwell, whose Hollis Bros & ESA subsidiary last week took the big stake in the company founded by Sir Clive Sinclair. Mr Maxwell is reported to have said that "IBM would give its eye teeth" for the technology developed by Sinclair.

Whether or not IBM gives its eye teeth to Mr Maxwell will depend a great deal on how far Sinclair Research has actually gone toward solving what has been the microcomputer world's own form of alchemy: a working high-capacity wafer-scale integration (WSI) circuit.

Sinclair claims it has produced a chip which can be manufactured on a conventional chip assembly line, with specifications which have met or exceeded the company's expectations. This would be great news for chip designers all over the world, although not a little worrying for some big US research concerns which have already spent lots of money attempting to achieve WSI.

The reason so many companies are willing to spend that kind of money on achieving WSI is the massive cost benefits of the new technology. Silicon chips are currently tiny beasts stamped out of huge sheet-like cylinders of silicon - each of the

chips are then tested, and the good ones get used.

The irony of this process is that in order to make up the huge random access memory (RAM) systems needed by powerful micros such as IBM's new AT, large numbers of these individual silicon chips must once again be placed side by side.

What wafer-scale integration proposes is that much bigger chunks of the original cylindrical sheet should be used (Sinclair's is 4in. in diameter) to produce larger, more powerful and more effective chip technology. The problem has been that the larger the chip you produce, the greater the chance there is that part of the chip will be flawed.

There are two solutions to this either produce a huge chip with "fail-safe" built-in so that if one part of the chip fails, there is a duplicate to it so that the information or commands in that part will be moved elsewhere (which is what AMDahl did) or you do what Sinclair has done and build a "self-testing" program onto the chip itself so that the chip will only ever use those parts of it that have been tested for reliability.

The latter process was originally developed by a British inventor Ivor Catt - and some of the people who worked on Catt's theories are currently working with Sinclair on its WSI project.

Volume production of this type of chip should bring the cost of computer memory tumbling.

Advertisement for MBS Rentals featuring the headline "Is the time ripe for an Apricot?" and images of computer hardware. The ad lists various services like microcomputers, printers, and software, and provides contact information for MBS Rentals.



# Cleaning up the Gold standard

High-level discussions are taking place within British Telecom to determine what action can be taken to safeguard their electronic mail services, Telecom Gold, from carrying offensive or obscene messages, writes Geoffrey Ellis.

The message page on the system has been suspended after the publication of items that were so offensive that the subsequent protests involved a British MEP and top legal figures at British Telecom.

Because the pages are totally interactive, any message sent down the line is displayed without any filtering system, posing problems of good taste, hitherto upheld by the strong business base of Telecom Gold.

Up until now the self-regulatory method has proved effective, but when faced with similar problems, the Prestel service immediately excluded the offending subscriber. Regulations governing the system are being combined by the lawyers - they allow for a customer guilty of placing any message that is offensive, abusive, menacing or obscene to receive a warning (accompanied by removal of the offending article) and subsequent exclusion from the system for any further infringement of the rules.

As all messages are identified automatically with the mailbox ID, tracing their origin should, in theory, be easy, but life becomes more complex when multiple mailboxes, sharing one common ID, are the perpetrators of the offending item. In the case of the subscriber who triggered off the current hiatus, he has now been excluded from the system.

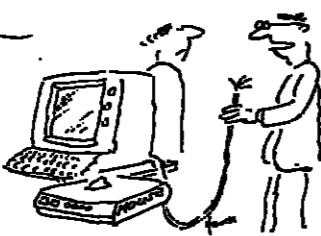
**Plain words**  
The manufacturer of Japan's first automatic translating machine has announced that the company would begin marketing in August a personal computer software program for translating Japanese to English.

Bravice International's micropack J-E program will cost £30,000 yen (£2,000) or about five percent of the price of the software for their micro-computer translating machine, which was placed on the market last year. Company officials said they hoped to sell 10,000 units annually.

The software can turn out up to 1,500 English words in an hour.

## COMPUTER BRIEFING

Devices translating machine is about three times faster. It has a 60,000 word dictionary, which can be expanded to 100,000 words by the user.



"Seems it's gauged through the cables."

### Bank sponsor

Banking Information Service, the organization funded by the High Street banks, is to become a sponsor of The Times Network for Schools from the beginning of July. BIS provides a wide range of information for the public on the banking industry including information about careers in banking.

As a TTNS sponsor, it plans to answer queries on financial matters through the electronic mail system and give schools access to financial statistics such as foreign exchange rates, banking and money supply figures. Software packages are also being developed on running a bank account, international trade and money management.

BIS is holding talks with its member banks to suggest how they might become involved individually in TTNS. The Stock Exchange is already a TTNS sponsor along with a number of industrial companies.

### Home-swap

At a recent home-exchange fair in Peckham, some 5,000 people arrived to try their luck in exchanging homes by computer. Within two days, it is claimed, 112 houses changed hands and 433 householders agreed to view each other's flats.

It was the first time that a computer programmed in Chinese characters, has been used at a district fair. In 30 seconds it gives clients three householders to contact who can offer homes of a similar size and location with the right number of rooms and heating facilities.

Person-to-person computer exchange services are also being offered. People write down what they have to offer together with their own requirements and bargain with each other face to face after an introduction by the computer. Said an official: "When an agreement is reached, the two parties go to the official office with their identity cards and residents' booklets to register the exchange and pay a small fee."

Li Junting, deputy head of the Chongwen District Housing Administration, said: "The housing shortage in Peiking will not be solved in the immediate future so home exchange by computer has become an important way of improving living conditions."

### Electronic expert

A Slough company last week announced the launch of an 'Expert system' built around personal computers - including the IBM PC. Expertech's new X1 system can be taught about various subjects and issues - and then produce conclusions and research based on the information you give it. What the system 'learns' is dependent on a set of English-language rules which you give it (i.e. If the sky is blue THEN it must be a nice day).

Expertech's system requires at least 384K of ram memory and can be used on a variety of micros including the IBM PC, the Wang PC, the Grid CASE II and RM Nimbus. The X1 system will sell for less than £500 and is based on a knowledge compilation system originally developed by Unilever engineering.

### Chinese contract

As China pushes ahead with its programme of introducing modern technology, a British company has picked up a contract worth £1 million.

The Micro Technology Group, based in Tunbridge Wells, has signed a two year distribution contract for their Honeycomb cartridge disc storage system.

# What girl can beat a computer like this?

By Kit Hardwick

At 44, I had decided that however marvellous computers were, they were not for me. My wife and I run a small contract cleaning company with relatively large number of employees and there seemed to be a case for one. But I considered myself too old to change.

When my secretary became sick and I had to help do the wages, I realized how inefficient we were. Why didn't we pay them through the bank? If had been tried, apparently.

A few of our staff had received their wages through a building society with cash dispenser near their work, but this had been discontinued because a long list of code numbers had to accompany the cheque and my clerk had thought it easier to pay all wages in cash.

Inquiries convinced me that if a significant number of staff wanted, or could be persuaded to accept, some form of mechanical payment, the computer would be worth while.

It could, as well as processing the wages, print out all manner of things, including a list of code numbers, however long, together with the amount due to each. The idea was on.

Supervisors were consulted and their aid sought in selling the idea to the staff. The law, I discovered, prevented my obliging the staff to accept our proposals, but I was able, it seemed, to make them a condition of employment, for all new starters.

We had to find the right computer at the right price from a supplier who could hold our hands through the initial stages



Hardwick - "No longer any tears when it's my staff's pay day"

and provide any after-sales service that became necessary. It seemed a routine buying exercise, but when you have hardly any idea what you need, or how much you should pay, and the people you talk to rattle on about memory, bytes and so forth you begin to see why computers may stand neglected.

My investigations convinced me that ACT's Apricot or its little brother, the FI, was the machine for us. The first supplier had one in stock but no screen on which to demonstrate it. I left my name and address but as yet I have heard nothing.

He said something about their being so cheap as to be hardly worth selling. That should have warned me. Then I read the Yellow Pages, and found a local software house which offered to sell me an FI and a compatible daisy-wheel printer together with the supplier's own payroll at the same price as the manufacturer's own "in-house" package.

Delivery was promised within the week, but they phoned me three days later to say that they could neither supply the FI nor give a date when they might, I could, however have, on time, an Apricot PC slightly shop-soiled but in working order, at the price agreed for the cheaper model.

Meanwhile by working through the software that came with the computer I had realized that it was indeed a bargain and its obvious potential made the delay the more frustrating.

This sounded like a bargain but in view of the rate of technological progress I could not be sure.

Memories of paying more than £300 in the late 1960 for one of the first electronic calculators "no bigger than a telephone" die hard. Nevertheless, I agreed because by this time, thanks to my marvellous supervisors, quite a lot of the staff had got themselves accounts and were raring to go.

The next two weeks were a nightmare. A charming young man who came to install the computer and teach us to use the payroll found a snag, tried to put it right there and then, pressed a lot of keys, made several phone calls back to base, and went away promising to return with everything ironed out. Several visits followed.

They were conducted by different people as our man was needed on an oil rig or in London or he was having a couple of days off work. I took to visiting them. They were unfailingly friendly. Each time one snag was cured it seemed to beget three more.

Best of all, I have discovered something called a word processor in with the software, which seems to be an idiotproof typewriter.

Moreover, these nice people at the software house must already have lost a fortune in time spent and must be wishing they had never set eyes on me.

But the week we had arranged to begin the new system the payroll was still being produced manually although the computer's other software was used to store and print a list of account numbers and the amounts were typed in later.

I decided to cut my losses. I went elsewhere and bought a "Pegasus" payroll. This came with a tried and tested pedigree and with only minor teething troubles it proved to be a winner.

Our system has now been working for six months and the tax year end has come and gone without tears. My secretary never came back and her replacement is needed only part time so the micro has already paid for itself.

Another machine works the afternoon shift, answering the phone with unfailing courtesy in a passable imitation of my voice.

So now, not only can I do my own letters, I can be certain that the bills go out on time.

# Sun goes down on showroom retailing

By Ian White

Business computer retailing in Britain has been undergoing some surgery this year as the companies involved have finally realized that business micros cannot be sold, in the UK at least, through computer shops. Two retailers - First Computer and Entre - have given up the concept of attracting passing trade to concentrate on direct selling to companies.

Already there has been one franchise casualty. Programs Unlimited crashed in the UK and the United States earlier this year, although the independently owned Programs Unlimited stores are still in business, albeit without corporate support.

First Computer, the Heron-owned chain, is beefing up its attempts to sell direct to major corporate accounts. Entre, on the other hand, is concentrating on small businesses of less than 200 employees. But both realize there is no long-term future in High Street retailing of business micro systems.

Indeed, it is unlikely First Computer would have survived its first year without the financial muscle of Gerald Ronson's Heron group. The company's major error of judgement was that business customers would flock to the shops to purchase computers. Under ex-Burton chief Cyril Spencer, the company tried the classic - but unidirectional - retail strategy of opening lavish City and West End showrooms.

The trouble was that corporate buyers of micros are in the habit of shopping for micros as they do for clothes. Within six months the £1 million invested by Ronson was spent. But First Computer was not showing ground.

The crunch came last November. Ronson took complete control, ousted the founding directors and appointed Brian Elson, ex-chief of computer systems house Seicom, as First Computer's managing director.

Mr Elson, together with £7 million backing from Heron, has drastically overhauled its strategy in a bid to win sales direct from corporate customers. The company has recruited heavyweight computer salesman who go out on the road selling specialised vertical market software and systems.

Peter King, head of the Byte Shop chain, realised six months ago the key to success was more likely to be in providing a complete training and support service. Consequently, the Byte Shop has discarded its shop fronts to keep away time-wasters and now concentrates business through training centres.

Entre Computer Centres has also had to change its tune. "We are not a high street chain of computer shops whose prime concern is to shift boxes," says Entre managing director Michael Kelly. "Our franchise operations offer a consultancy and support programme which encompasses advice, training, installation and support."

Entre's new method is to have its sales force visit businesses and invite possible customers to its premises.

## COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS

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# Courts ground the high flyers

By William Jacot

Computers are losing their magic - they have become boring. Disillusioned by horror stories and watching the steady tramp of suppliers down Carey Street, the businessman thinking of computers perhaps for the first time hesitates to accept the new technology.

Advertising nubs the senses, sales people confound with jargon and the industry massaged the market with an endless stream of new products.

It is perhaps ironic that this turn-down from the heady excitement of a few years back comes at a time when even the smallest business can benefit - potential lies untapped in a market-place swamped by products.

It is a sad contradiction that while the cost-effectiveness of small micro business systems makes them a sensible business tool for even the smallest High Street shop or business, these same customers are frightened of attempting to reap the benefits. With a market volume of many multiples in store, the suppliers have so jeopardized their chances as to deny themselves this reward.

The computer suppliers must take most of the blame. A study of litigation reveals the prime cause of dissatisfaction among disgruntled computer users is that products are put on the market before they have been properly tried and tested - in lawyers' terms - are not of merchantable quality.

International giants and backstreet micro shops have both fallen into the trap and many have paid the price in the courts. Even when products are of merchantable quality, all too often they are not fit for the purpose intended. They may have been a top for one client but not suit the next.

If such a situation be compounded by a supplier who fails to provide that duty of care to his customer that the law demands, then the chances of failure are indeed high. It is, perhaps no wonder computer horror stories are the in-joke in business circles.

Confidence is lacking among users and suppliers alike. Home computers, small business systems, micros and minis - all are reflected in this picture and must share the frustration.

The computer market-place groans under the weight of new products, each stretching the frontiers of technology even further, while shelves are full or previous models. There are times when one wonders whether marketing policies are more influenced by the search for new technologies than providing business tools that work.

You do not need to be a wizard to assess the trends shown by the constant stream of mergers between suppliers, company failures, reported financial problems, dramatic price cutting to recognise signs of distress among international giants and small computer companies alike.

Computer customers are growing up. In days of yore when computer juggernauts

were sold by a small number of companies and most systems and programming was condensed in-house, the responsibilities were clear between seller and buyer.

Today's buyer holds more of the initiative in that more often than not he is acquiring a complete system of hardware and software. He has a more definable product to contract. Add to this a growing awareness of the problems to be anticipated in selecting and installing computer systems, and we have a sophisticated buyer who has perhaps grown up more quickly in the market-place than his supplier. The purchaser now holds the initiative for the first time and controls the market.

With the customer in command the market planners must react. It is time to assess these new forces and design marketing strategies more in tune to customer needs. Over-selling is no substitute for in-depth market research and market competition - no excuse for abandoning legal responsibilities.

Confidence can only return if the suppliers accept a greater responsibility in their marketing - and are willing to prove it to their customers. The adoption of a charter of standards which guarantees the customer merchantable quality, fitness for purpose and duty of care, crowned by a seal of approval, would polarise the market-place between those suppliers offering a full service and those merely selling boxes.

The customer would then know what he was buying and with some confidence. Such a scheme, perhaps backed by some enterprising insurance company, would benefit both user and supplier and could provide a lift-off in sales.

Responsible marketing to my mind is the key. But why does such immaturity still exist when computer system suppliers are legally responsible for such assurances anyway?

The author is Chairman of the Association of Professional Computer Consultants

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CRICKET: TOURING TEAM'S WICKETKEEPER AVERTS FOLLOW-ON WITH TWO SIXES.

Match springs to life as Hampshire bowl out the Australians for 76

By Marcus Williams

SOUTHAMPTON: The Australians are 145 runs behind Hampshire on first innings.

An astonishing collapse after tea by the Australians, who were skittled out for 76 in two hours 10 minutes, brought leading into life a game that had appeared to be little more than a practice outing after the deprivations of the rain. It was their lowest total in 22 meetings with the county - 83 in 1907 being the previous mark - and they beat the follow-on target of 72 thanks only to two sixes by their wicketkeeper, Phillips, who came in at No 11 after getting lost in the way to hospital for a precautionary X-ray examination of his left hand.

The main agent of the Australians' destruction was the left-arm fast-medium bowler, Kevan James, formerly of Middlesex, who at one stage had six wickets for 16 runs in nine overs. He had previously taken seven wickets at 74 apiece in his first season with Hampshire, and was playing because his new county were without two senior bowlers, Marshall and Tremlett. He was given the new ball after another opening bowler, Andrew, had gone to hospital with a left forearm severely bruised while batting.

The Australian had bowled Hampshire out for 221 shortly before four o'clock, the leg spinner, Holland, returning an excellent five for 51. With one session and a shortened final day of this four-day fixture remaining, they looked set to enjoy welcome batting practice against a depleted attack before the second Test match, starting at Lord's on Thursday.

Their collapse began in the third over when Connor Yorked Wood and then James, keeping the ball well up to the bat and moving it through the air, struck three times in the space of nine balls. Ritchie, well forward, was leg-before, Wessels chopped on to his stumps, and a

James: best figures

disbelieving Boon fell in similar fashion to Ritchie. That was 18 for four.

The batsmen seemed scarcely able to lay bat on ball, an edged four over slips by Border being symptomatic of their plight. James took further wickets in his sixth and eighth overs. A diving Parks held Border's firm glance, and then a brilliant one-handed effort by Cowley, running and twisting to his right at deep mid-off, disposed of Lawson.

Connor, in splendid support, knocked back a limping McDermott's off stump in the next over, and it became 43 for eight when Holland lobbed James gently to gully. With 29 runs still required to avoid the follow-on, Bennett and Gilbert embarked on the biggest stand of the innings. The gallant but tired James retired with figures of 11-2-22-6 (five of the runs being no-balls) and with 17 runs added his replacement, had Bennett taken by Nicholas at slip, at the third, heart-fluttering attempt.

Phillips decided on the long-handed approach, picking up Connor for six out of the ground at square leg to take the total to 67. After a wicketed skier had eluded the substitute, Goldie, at deep mid-on and brought two runs, Phillips straight-drove Maru for six in

the next over to make it 76. Next ball, head up, he was bowled.

The 'brightest' Hampshire batting had come from Parks, who coped well with the spinners. It had, however, been clear during a two-hour stoppage for rain at lunchtime that it was not going to be the Australians' day. While Ritchie and Boon were kicking an Australian rules football about the outfield, it burst.

James said afterwards: "The ball was swinging about a lot. Some days it goes for you and some days it doesn't. It was my day today."

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Runs, Wickets. Includes James (11-2-22-6), Holland (5-1-18-3), etc.

Talks today

Talks aimed at imposing stricter crowd control measures during the second Test at Lord's between England and Australia were postponed yesterday. Jack Bailey, secretary of the MCC and Donald Cresswell, secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board, had been expected to meet as a result of last week's pitch invasion at the end of the first Test at Leeds, but the talks will now take place this afternoon.



Big Bird: Garner in full flight as he makes seven for Somerset at the Oval yesterday (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Drop Boycott down order, Kapil says

By Ivo Tennant

Could there be more trouble brewing at Lord's? At Harrogate yesterday Yorkshire declined Warwickshire's challenge to chase 271 on a still bland pitch and fast outfield. They would have had 59 overs batting. Only the captain, Bairrow, made any attempt to force the pace and by the time he came in the target had become 222 over 28 overs.

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"We expect the board to order Taylor and Christie to fight an elimination fight in the world grand prix series in September."

CYCLING

Heiden back to best on savage circuit

From John Wilcockson Philadelphia

Eric Heiden is once more the golden, if ageing, boy of American sport. More than five years after he took five gold medals at the Lake Placid Winter Olympics and four years after he switched from speed skating to cycling, Heiden is a champion once more.

A huge crowd on Philadelphia's Benjamin Franklin Parkway on Sunday saw the 27-year-old from California out-sprint Jesper Worre and Lars Veggeby, of Denmark, to win the \$20,000 first prize in the inaugural professional road race championship of the U.S. Five years ago Heiden and Beth who won a gold medal in the Olympics, lifted the women's world road race title.

Heiden, the two Danes and Tom Brozowski led the \$100,000, 156-mile race for the final 60 miles on a savage circuit in the northern suburbs. The three Americans had been part of a group led by Britain's Tony Doyle that had caught Worre and Veggeby on the aptly named Strawberry Fields climb, the second of three hills on the 156 mile circuit.

Unlucky Doyle punctured on the final 10 laps and there was no service car behind his group. He was forced to drop out. Also in this breakaway group was Paul Sherwin, from Manchester, who eventually placed 15th.

RESULTS: 1. E Heiden (USA) 156 miles in 2:29:52. 2. J Worre (Den) 156 miles in 2:30:00. 3. T Doyle (GB) at same time. 4. L Veggeby (Den) at 14 sec. 5. R Falck (USA) at 17 sec. 6. P Sherwin (USA) 156 miles in 2:30:00. 7. P Sherwin (USA) 156 miles in 2:30:00. 8. P Sherwin (USA) 156 miles in 2:30:00. 9. P Sherwin (USA) 156 miles in 2:30:00. 10. P Sherwin (USA) 156 miles in 2:30:00.

MOTOR RACING

Rosberg takes the chequered flag ahead of schedule

By John Blunsden

Frank Williams' prediction last winter that his team would be back on the winning trail by mid-season has turned out to be a little inaccurate. The Detroit Grand Prix on Sunday was the sixth of this season's 16 races, which means that Keke Rosberg mounted the winners' rostrum two races early.

Before the race Rosberg was not openly optimistic about his chances, despite the fact that he and Nigel Mansell had the latest specification Honda engines at their disposal, that both had finished in the points in Canada the weekend before, and that Rosberg's last Grand Prix success had been a year ago in Dallas, when he displayed mastery of a street circuit with a deteriorating top surface. Practice had suggested that Detroit could well prove to be a re-run of Dallas, and so it was.

Rosberg showed great skill in using virtually all the road, but not an inch too much, between the barriers on a track surface, the inconsistency of which caught out several other talented and seasoned drivers.

The Honda engine's ability to survive so many laps with its air intakes partially blocked by paper, without overheating to the point of explosion, was quite remarkable. So it seems, were Rosberg's comments about his luck over the intercom following his late pit stop; he had come in simply to have the offending paper removed, but eager mechanics gave him a full set of new air filters and got away again, just in time to retain his lead.

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Middlesex openers in punishing form

By Richard Streeton

TRENT BRIDGE: Middlesex, with two first innings wickets in hand, lead Nottinghamshire by 235 runs.

Middlesex, with one or two old wounds to settle here, batted with fine resolution as they built a huge lead on a green pitch. In irregular bounces never wholly relied upon but Barlow and Slack overcame the worst moments and put on 171 for the first wicket. Later Gatting, Butcher and Embury batted down the wicket on Nottinghamshire's hopes.

A virus infection kept Saxley at home and Rice had to use Hadlee, Cooper and himself in turn while Hemmings wheeled away with subtle changes of pace and flight at the other end. Rice, who nurtured himself carefully these days, would not have chosen to bowl as much as he did. He always looked hostile as a bowler, though, and kept Nottinghamshire's fielding on a high plane as a captain. We bet he anticipates a good day for them.

With an eye on the wicket covered, elected to continue Kent's innings in the morning, but they only added 12 runs as the remaining three wickets fell in half an hour. Lancashire could not have had a worse start. Poor Fowler, who is still searching with increasing despair for his touch, fell low to a ball which cut back at him in the first over.

The prompt introduction of Underwood for the 12th over was a revealing indication of Cowley's view of the wicket, but until Lynch Vary, who was helped on his way by a variety of overthrows ranging from absurd to unlucky, and Abrahamson coped without undue celebration.

Afterwards Vary was undone by Underwood's quicker ball and Abrahamson's dabbled Baptiste to slip as if giving Tavaré catching practice. Fairbrother, playing as if aware that any slip of execution was only temporary, and Hughes, took their side to within sight of the follow-on figure of 154 before Underwood was dragged forward with one which turned his and lifted. Knott completing his destruction with a rapid stumping. Then, after Fairbrother left less worthily, bowled attempting to cut Johnson's arm ball. Maynard and Foley became more bruised victims for Underwood.

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Slack: four and a quarter hours for his 112

Kent held up by late stand

By Peter Ball

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire, two goals behind, are 42 runs behind Kent.

Difficult wickets can sometimes make for absorbing cricket. Yesterday was an example as Lancashire fought back from a deeply unpromising position to approach the eighth wicket stand of 73 between Simmons and Makinson at the last providing the first challenge of the day to the bowlers' ascendancy.

The Old Trafford wickets are winning few friends at the moment, and if the two sides dislodged tiles from the roof of the new Leeward and Voce stand, which is being opened next month, it completed Nottinghamshire's discomfiture on an unhappy day for them.

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Date of sanctions in drugs campaign

The Sports Council has threatened sanctions against sports who fail to bring in "effective anti-doping measures" by December 1 of this year. Governing bodies who have not adopted the anti-doping measures by that date will be asked to submit their testing programmes for competitive events and out-of-competition training.

The Sports Council will also withdraw the use of national centres, such as Crystal Palace, for international competition and national squad training and will publish the names of the errant governing bodies.

The decision was announced yesterday by John Smith, the new chairman. "Financial sanctions are not the answer, but I am confident that governing bodies will back us in our fight to beat this menace," he said. "Drug abuse poses a serious threat and we are determined to stamp it out."

The Sports Council revealed that despite 100 grants to subsidise testing costs only 25 out of a total of 60 major sports had accepted the offer.

John Smith, the Sports Council's new chairman, said: "The Sports Council is more determined than ever for us to become a nation of good winners, rather than good losers."

Smith, the chairman of Liverpool Football Club, added: "The Sports Council are hoping that the centre will be the first of several in this country."

The centre will be built at Perry Park, next to the Perry Barr athletics track, and detailed plans have already been drawn up.

The Sports Council have not yet been formed, but Mr Smith said: "We have contingency money available to support it if asked. We have made provision in our corporate plan for 1986 for a national indoor arena, and our sites are as far advanced as Birmingham."

Backing for Birmingham

The Sports Council have given their backing to the plan to build Britain's first national indoor sports centre at Birmingham.

The centre, which will cost several million pounds, has already received all-party local council support in Birmingham and in the rest of the country. It is hoped to be built by Perry Park, next to the Perry Barr athletics track, and detailed plans have already been drawn up.

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Job share applications will be welcomed with or without a partner. Application forms are available from John Penney, Head of Personnel Services, Town Hall, Mare Street, E8 1EA or telephone 01-986 5331 (24 hour answering service) quoting reference BJ502. Closing date July 10th, 1985.  
The Council intends to decentralise its services, therefore the duties, hours of work or location of this (these) post(s) may be subject to change.

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three young, energetic, efficient Lawyers to join their property department. Demanding work involving commercial tending and high volume domestic conveyancing transactions.  
Salary according to age and experience.  
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### Bermuda

Required by Appleby, Spurling & Kempe, one of the largest law firms in Bermuda. Applicants should have at least five years' experience since qualifying, obtained primarily in the areas of international commercial and company law.  
Excellent commencing salary and supplementary benefits.  
Interviews will be held in London.  
Please send full cv, which will be forwarded to Bermuda unopened, quoting Ref: R2033/TT.  
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Tel: 01-235 8060 Telex: 27874

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Salary up to £14,542 according to qualifications and experience, plus allowance of £537 p.a. Salary currently under review. Based Central London. Relocation expenses considered.  
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We are an expanding WCI practice seeking an able litigation solicitor to help us with wide and varied civil litigation work load. Ability to thrive under pressure and sense of humour definite assets. Good prospects. Salary subject to length of experience and qualification.  
Please apply with C.V. to:-  
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## READING Pitmans NEED

### Two Commercial/Company Lawyers

Despite (or perhaps because of) our increased specialisation in commercial work we must expand to cope with the ever increasing flow of high quality instructions in this field. We need two more solicitors of up to two years qualified experience (probably with a "City" firm). Ideally one would be familiar with company acquisitions and reconstructions (especially management buy-outs), licensing agreements and possibly insolvency matters, while the other would be experienced in commercial property work. However, we have a flexible approach to these matters and anyone of integrity with an expertise in any of these areas who is enthusiastic, commercially orientated and has a sound academic background should not hesitate to apply with a full C.V. to M. J. Hatch, Pitmans, 47 Castle Street, Reading, RG1 7SR.  
The remuneration will be competitive with "City" levels.

## NEI Projects Ltd.

Northern Engineering Industries is one of the UK's leading electrical and mechanical engineering groups. NEI Projects is the group engineering/contracting organisation responsible for turnkey contracts and package subcontracts for power stations, substations and industrial installations.  
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Salary will be commensurate with the responsibilities undertaken and fringe benefits include a comprehensive relocation package where applicable.  
Please apply with full details to:  
**The Personnel Manager,**  
**NEI Projects Ltd,**  
**Saltmeadows Road,**  
**Gateshead,**  
**Tyne & Wear,**  
**NE8 1YZ.**

## BRISTOL

Goldingham Harris require a company/commercial solicitor for their Bristol city centre office. Some experience of commercial conveyancing will be necessary.  
A generous salary commensurate with experience will be offered to the successful applicant who will be expected to provide a specialist service to several country offices and to develop his own client base in Bristol.  
The post may suit somebody who wishes to leave London for more congenial surroundings.  
Write with C.V. to David Wood, Goldingham Harris, 6, Queen Square, Bristol BS1 4JE.

## PARTNERSHIP PROSPECTS

Due to expansion, our client, a fourteen partner practice based in Holborn, are currently recruiting Associates at a junior and a senior level to join their Company/Commercial Department. Both positions offer an interesting variety of work including joint ventures, employment law and company matters. Applications will be considered from Solicitors, both newly qualified and with 2-3 years' p.q.e. of Company/Commercial Law. This is an excellent opportunity to join a well respected firm which offers realistic prospects for partnership.  
Please contact in strict confidence:-  
**Gabrielle Wiseman,**  
**01-529 0295**  
**Gabrielle Duffy Consultancy,**  
**17 St. Swithens Lane, London EC4**

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# Kinnock warns far left to keep clear

From David Felton, Bournemouth

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday delivered a stern warning that there was no place in the Labour Party for those obsessed with the "fringes and outer limits" of politics. The Labour leader couched one of his strongest condemnations of the supporters of the extreme left of his party, including Militant Tendency, with a pledge that Labour would lower the retirement age as a means of cutting unemployment. In a keynote speech to the Transport and General Workers' Union conference in Bournemouth, Mr Kinnock accepted that it would not be possible to cure unemployment only by creating new jobs. "We need to reduce the numbers requiring work," he declared. The significance of his attack on party extremists will not be lost on the transport union's leadership, who later this week will try to defuse a conference dispute by opposing calls of the expulsion from the party of the Militant Tendency, while at the same time arguing that individuals found to be in breach of the rules should be thrown out. Departing from the prepared text of his speech, Mr Kinnock said that the party was "giving a short arm chop to those whose interest in politics was that of a hobby. This party is so bent on winning that we will not tolerate in this movement people whose preoccupation and obsession is with the fringes and outer limits of politics". Clearly speaking with the Radnor and Brecon by-election in two weeks' time in mind, Mr Kinnock said Labour was now working together because the party had subjected itself to the self-discipline of the will to win.

# Investigation of doctors

More than a dozen doctors in the Midlands are under investigation after allegations of professional and personal misconduct, health officials said yesterday. Independent specialists are looking into the complaints which include clinical error and financial mismanagement. Five consultants who work for the West Midlands Regional Health Authority have been suspended on full pay. Several other senior doctors involved are continuing to work normally. The regional health authority said that it was unlikely that all the cases alleging misconduct would be proved. The authority had more than 1,500 consultants altogether, it added.

# Bolt of lightning strikes at Wimbledon



Wimbledon spectators taking cover yesterday on the tournament's rainy first day (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

By Alan Hamilton  
By far the most exciting volley served on the opening day of Wimbledon yesterday was delivered by whichever deity looks down on the sport of tennis. He is clearly displeased. Fifteen minutes after play was due to begin at 12.30pm but with all 18 courts still covered against persistent rain, a bolt of lightning leapt from the leaden skies to strike the parapet of the All England Lawn Tennis Club's new £2,000,000 extension to the Centre Court, which houses administrative offices and press rooms. Small pieces of masonry showered to the ground but no one was hurt. Damage to the building was slight, but officials, players and spectators were left wondering whether the bolt was a heaven-sent warning against ungentlemanly behaviour on the courts this year. It proved a solitary and welcome moment of excitement on a day in which rain prevented any play until late afternoon. The organisers announced later that play would continue yesterday on No 1 court only. The drenched but undeterred crowd were forced into spending much time and money on strawberries, champagne and Pimm's, and had ample opportunity, under their dripping umbrellas, to speculate on whether fire and flood would be followed by a plague of serpents before Mr McEnroe had even stepped onto the Centre Court. Rex Bellamy, page 23

# Yard uncovers IRA plot to bomb resort hotels

Continued from page 1  
Republic. At least two of the people held in Glasgow are said to be Ulstermen who had arrived from Belfast recently. The arrests were made on Saturday and Sunday after intensive work by intelligence and Special Branch officers on both sides of the Irish Sea and raids in the Govan Hill area. One man is understood to have been followed from London to Glasgow last week by Branch officers working undercover and this led officers to others. The Rubens Hotel was found hidden in room 112 Scotland Yard said the device was similar to the delay action device which nearly extinguished leading figures in the Cabinet during the Conservative Party conference last October. Batteries powered an electronic timer similar to the type used in video machines so that the device could be set to detonate up to a month in advance. The bomb left in London would have blown up late this month or early in July. The Yard has not given a specific time, and say the bomb was planted in the hotel without any known individual target.

# Letter from Galilee Learning to live with the rockets

Three years after the launch of Operation Peace for Galilee, the spectacular biblical region which lent its name to one of Israel's costliest and most controversial wars is struggling to come to terms with the fraught security situation left in its wake. As my car approached the Jewish settlements which dominate the mountain tops close to the twisting, 55-mile border with Lebanon, the retreat of the bulk of Israel's army from Lebanese soil has meant urgent improvements to the various physical impediments to guerrilla attack. Many of them had been run down during the calm which prevailed after the 1982 invasion. New rolls of razor-sharp barbed wire have been heaped against the high metal fences which surround the outposts, buildings have been camouflaged, sirens tested, shelters refurbished and a new purposefulness added to the round-the-clock guards mounted by male residents on a roita basis. This was clearly demonstrated when I drove back to kibbutz Geshet Haziv, one of the oldest in the region, on the night after the army had claimed the completion of its pull-back (a claim not accepted by those observers who have seen the hundreds of Israelis still operating in Lebanon). As my car approached the 15-foot gates, two blinding searchlights were switched on and a civilian brandishing an M16 rifle approached angrily for an explanation of my business. Although security experts believe such vigilance to be quite justified in the tense post-war circumstances, it is not regarded to encourage the more faint-hearted tourists to visit what is one of Israel's most attractive regions. Anxiety which had been growing daily more tangible as the Army's withdrawal approached was greatly increased by the two Katyusha rockets which fell alarmingly close to a school on the co-operative farm of Shomera, which is home to 60 Jewish families. The bombardment was followed by rumours of others - which have proved no more than that - and by agreement among the local populace that proof had been swiftly provided that the war had failed to secure a normal existence for the Galilee residents. "We must face the hard fact that we are never likely to get complete peace here, certainly not in my lifetime," said Shlomai, a young kibbutznik who lives three miles from the border and intends to go on living there when she marries this summer. "The rockets are something we have to learn to live with, the price we pay for this marvellous countryside. Why should I run away? If I go to Jerusalem or Tel Aviv, there will only be bombs of a different kind." There is a marked difference in attitude between the residents of the two main Galilee population centres now back in Katayusha range - Kiryat Shomona, a grim, inland town with high unemployment, and Nahariya, a bustling Mediterranean resort with an economy boosted by the high-spenders' families of 250 UN personnel. Pollsters estimate that up to 30 per cent of Kiryat Shomona residents would quit in the event of sustained new cross-border attacks - especially those without jobs while estimates were much lower for the number willing to abandon the halmy, tree-shaded streets of Nahariya. There are also two other groups having to come to grips with the reality of life after the withdrawal from Lebanon. The largest is the several hundred Falashas, recent immigrants from Ethiopia, who are housed in a number of hotels and have been told what action to take in the event of a Katayusha attack. At the same time, they are receiving lessons in Hebrew and the complexities of 20th-century life such as electricity and gas, which they had never seen before. The other group consists of Lebanese informers and collaborators who were forced to leave with the Israelis and are living out an aimless existence in various guest houses (at the Army's expense) until a mission is taken about their long-term future. Christopher Walker

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

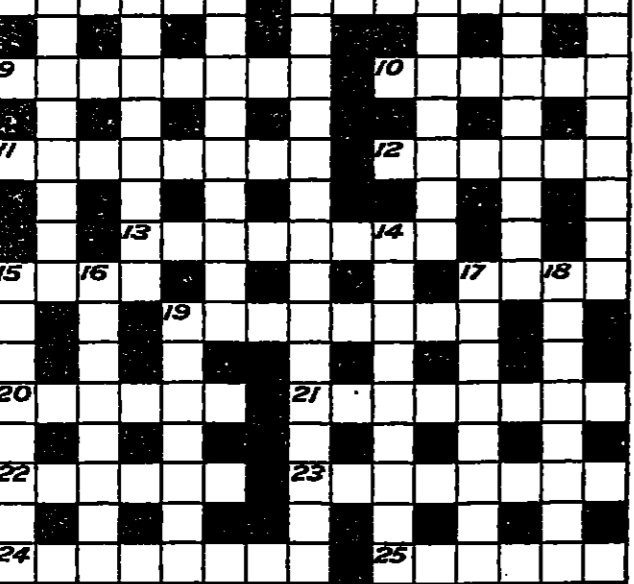
### Today's events

Royal engagements  
The Duke of Edinburgh, Senior Honorary Fellow, receives the Institute of Metals Platinum Medal, at Buckingham Palace, 3.00; later he attends the White Ensign Association Dinner, Hampton Court Palace, 7.35.  
The Princess of Wales visits the Ravenswood Village and opens the new Rose Garden of the Ravenswood Foundation, Ravenswood, Berks, 10.45.  
Princess Anne, President of the Missions to Seamen, attends the annual service at St Michael Paternoster Royal, followed by luncheon in the Skimmers' Hall, 11.30.  
The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron Baby Life Support Systems, attends a "Night of Young Music" at the Barbican, EC2:7.25.

### Exhibitions

The Duchess of Kent visits the National Society for Cancer Relief, 30 Dorset Sq, NW1:2.30.  
The Duke of Kent, as Colonel Scots Guards, attends the Third Guards Club Dinner at the Hotel Intercontinental, 8.00.  
New exhibitions  
Flower drawings from the Broughton collection; Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington St, Cambridge; Tues to Sat 10 to 5; Sun 2.15 to 5; (ends Sept 29).  
Rugs and textiles by Jenny Bell and M Bruce-Margan; Glebe House, Ripley, Harrogate; Tues to Sun 10 to 5; closed Mon; (ends July 21).  
Paintings, drawings and prints, by Cicely Osmond-Smith; Upstairs Gallery, Oxford Graphics Centre, Mon to Fri, 9 to 5.30, Sat 9 to 12.30 (ends July 6).  
Black and White Memories by David Bailey; Ashley Cheimart Art Gallery, Stalybridge; Tues to Fri, 10 to 6.

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,772



- 1 Dog required for university car-park (14)
- 2 Flycatcher for driver (8)
- 3 Sea-fish makes the bound put on weight (8)
- 4 The dealer sounds less refined (10)
- 5 Account the clerical assistant finds correct (14)
- 6 Not all his king corkage do badly in a wine bar (6)
- 7 Breaking up car, boast they are agile (8)
- 8 A noble look (4)
- 9 Don't work, yet get pounds in car-park (14)
- 10 It's involved in a further write off (8)
- 11 Areas where back street transport is used (10)
- 12 Hit - up-to-the-minute - about right (8)
- 13 The time of the gold rush (6)
- 14 (overly) idle about, free of all duties and so relaxed (8)
- 15 "Neo" is an angler in the lake of - (14) (13)
- 16 The Jewish quarter got the orders (6)
- 17 A blunt secretary sorted out old travellers' stories (10,5)
- 18 Scoundrel getting credit-notes - odd, that (7)
- 19 Swimmer has to assemble about one hundred followed by about fifty (8)
- 20 Mean with a colleague in the ordinary way (8)
- 21 Move a girl into dressmaking (4)
- 22 Left a direction to help in the Middle East (4,4)
- 23 Risk setting a limit to antagonism (8)
- 24 Personal treatment in extremity (14)
- 25 Clear a couple of pages on a charge (8)
- 26 The workman having to take a train's quick wrong (7)

Solution of Puzzle No 16,771  
1. DASH  
2. FLYCATCHER  
3. SEA-FISH  
4. DEALER  
5. ACCOUNTANT  
6. KING  
7. BREAKING UP  
8. NOBLE  
9. DON'T  
10. AREAS  
11. HIT  
12. UP-TO-THE-MINUTE  
13. GOLD RUSH  
14. IDLE  
15. NEO  
16. JEWISH QUARTER  
17. BLUNT  
18. SCOUNDREL  
19. SWIMMER  
20. MEAN  
21. MOVE  
22. LEFT  
23. RISK  
24. PERSONAL  
25. CLEAR  
26. WORKMAN

### TV top ten

- 1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada 15.55
- 2 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada 14.70
- 3 Crossroads (Tue) Central 13.35
- 4 Greenacre Farm (Tue) Yorkshire 18.05
- 5 Crossroads (Wed) Central 12.30
- 6 Crossroads (Thu) Central 12.30
- 7 News at 10 (Thu) BBC1 10.00
- 8 News at 10 (Fri) BBC1 10.00
- 9 News at 10 (Sat) BBC1 10.00
- 10 News at 10 (Sun) BBC1 10.00

### Roads

London and South-east  
Windsor: Motorists on through journeys are advised to avoid the M10 junction area during the two weeks of the summer holidays. Roadworks with control start on July 2. In meantime delays likely. The junction is closed on both carriageways between junctions 4 and 5 opposite Fleet Service area.  
M1: Between junctions 3 (A44 Coventry) and 4 (M42 Birmingham East, southbound) lanes closed on both sides of carriageway, roadworks, 12.00 to 12.30. The roadworks will be completed six weeks ahead of schedule.  
North  
M1: Between junctions 24 and 25 Huddersfield, lanes closed on both sides of carriageway, roadworks, 11.00 to 11.30.  
Wales and West  
A48: Seaside to Marlborough at Abouree, A52: Between Llanunio and Carmarthen, delays.  
Scotland  
A7: Between junctions 1 and 2 (A74 and A71 turn-off south of Hamilton), control road works, 11.00 to 11.30. A71 turn-off south of Hamilton, control road works, 11.00 to 11.30. A71 turn-off south of Hamilton, control road works, 11.00 to 11.30. A71 turn-off south of Hamilton, control road works, 11.00 to 11.30.

### Redundancy pay

People who take voluntary redundancy will become entitled to unemployment benefit as soon as they leave their jobs, it was announced by the Government yesterday. Prior to now the regulations set down a 6-week benefit disqualification.

### Best wines

In a blind tasting of 31 generic claret from St Emilion and the Medoc, the following were selected as excellent value:  
Yvon, 1982 St. Emilion, Oddons (01-481 2944), £3.79.  
Cordier, Medoc, Cordier Wines (04946-2571), £3.25.  
Andre Simon, Medoc, Andre Simon (01-639 1377), £3.20.  
Cordier Fanning L'Antoine Salet-Emillon, Bars Cellars (01-723 4395), £3.87.  
1982 St. Emilion Jean Lafite, Bottoms Up (01-828 2001), £3.89.  
1981 Medoc Bouchard Aine, Dent & Reuss (0432-276411), £4.  
Source: *What If* Mar. 1985.

### Weather forecast

Area of slack low pressure over N Scotland will persist. 6 am to midnight  
London, SE, E, NE England, E Anglia, E Midlands, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow: becoming rather cloudy with rain falling from west, wind SW light or moderate, max temp 18C (65F).  
Can S, SW, NW, Can N England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: rather cloudy, periods of rain, a few sunny intervals in places later, wind SW moderate or fresh, max temp 17C (63F).  
N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: rain at first, sunny intervals and scattered showers afternoon, wind SW light or moderate, max temp 16C (61F).  
Aberdeen, Can Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll: rather cloudy, sunny intervals with outbreaks of rain, wind mainly variable light, max temp 16C (61F).  
Orkney, Shetland: rain or drizzle at times with coastal fog, max temp 12C (54F).  
Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Continuing unsettled.  
SEA PASSAGES: S North sea: Wind SW moderate, fair then occasional rain, visibility moderate, sea slight. Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): wind moderate or fresh, occasional rain, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea, Wind SW light showers, visibility mainly good, sea smooth.

### High tides

Location	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.57	7.25	7.49	8.13
London Bridge	12.23	11.6	12.34	11.3
Cardiff	4.36	5.4	5.12	5.8
Aberdeen	10.28	10.12	10.28	10.13
Doverport	11.19	11.2	11.28	11.3
Glasgow	10.48	10.4	11.05	10.9
Hull	9.65	9.4	10.05	9.9
Holyhead	3.48	5.0	4.31	5.6
London	11.47	11.7	11.7	11.7
Lambeth	6.19	6.8	6.57	7.0
Cham	11.29	11.2	11.29	11.3
Lovershall	3.15	2.1	2.55	2.2
Margate	5.33	4.3	4.24	5.7
London	11.02	11.1	11.28	11.1
Cham	11.11	11.1	11.28	11.1
Penzance	10.32	10.18	10.18	10.18
Portsmouth	4.49	4.1	4.24	4.4
Sharnhead	4.25	5.1	5.15	5.8
Southampton	4.20	3.9	4.15	4.5
Yarm	11.09	11.0	11.09	11.0
Widnes-on-Haze	9.19	4.7	10.11	4.5

### Around Britain

Area	Sun	Rain	Max	Min
EAST COAST				
London	9.9	1.8	6.4	5.1
Southampton	9.9	1.8	6.4	5.1
Cardiff	9.9	1.8	6.4	5.1
Aberdeen	9.9	1.8	6.4	5.1
Wales	9.9	1.8	6.4	5.1
Scotland	9.9	1.8	6.4	5.1
North	9.9	1.8	6.4	5.1
West	9.9	1.8	6.4	5.1
South	9.9	1.8	6.4	5.1

### London

Yesterday: Temp max 6 am to 8 pm, 18C (65F); min 8 pm to 6 am, 13C (55F). Humidity 6 pm, 87 per cent. Sun 2.15 to 8 pm, 0.1 hr. Sun 2.15 to 8 pm, 0.1 hr. Sun 2.15 to 8 pm, 0.1 hr. Sun 2.15 to 8 pm, 0.1 hr.

### Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: London 18C (65F). Lowest day temp: Forth 11C (52F). Highest night temp: Forth 5C (41F). Lowest night temp: Forth 1C (34F).

### Parliament today

Commons (2.30): European Communities (Finance) Bill; second reading. Lords (2.30): Social Security Bill, committee, 1st day.

### Pollen count

The pollen count for London and the South-East issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10am yesterday was 6 (very low). For today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each day, at 12 noon.